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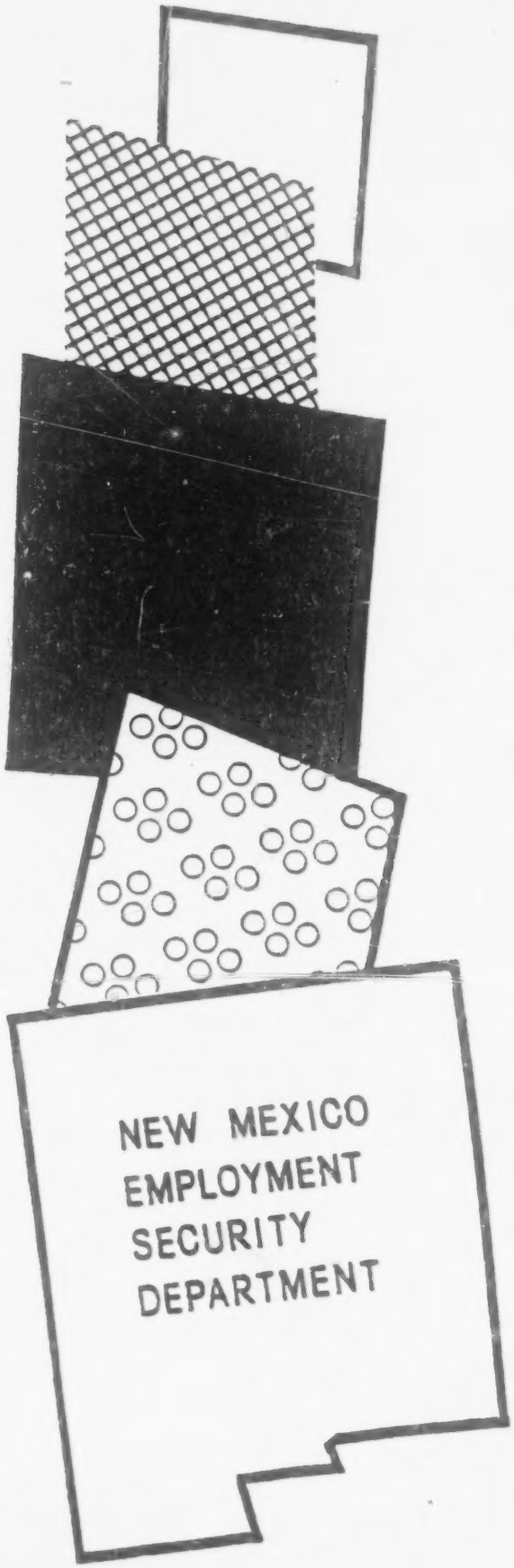

NEW MEXICO

ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 1983

MAY 1982

BRUCE KING, GOVERNOR

NEW MEXICO EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

LOUIS R. BACHICHA, SECRETARY

PREPARED BY
RESEARCH AND STATISTICS SECTION

JAMES T. THOMPSON, CHIEF

MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS TO THE REPORT WERE:

CHARLES LEHMAN, CORA KAY MCCARTY, AND MARK YARNELLE

For Additional Information Please Contact:

New Mexico Employment Security Department
Research and Statistics Section - 6097
Post Office Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103
Telephone: (505) 842-3105

PURPOSE

The Annual Planning Report (formerly the Annual Manpower Planning Report) is issued prior to the start of each fiscal year by the State Employment Service Agencies following Department of Labor guidelines. These reports are intended to help human resource planners by providing information on the current and expected local labor market situation by industry and occupation, and on characteristics of persons that may be in need of social services. (Fiscal year 1983 is October 1, 1982 to September 30, 1983).

AREA COVERAGE

This report presents detailed planning data and information for the entire state of New Mexico, the Albuquerque Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (which includes Bernalillo and Sandoval Counties), the Las Cruces SMSA (Dona Ana County) and selected data for other counties and the seven State Planning Districts. (A new county, Cibola County, was created in the 1981 legislative session by splitting Valencia County into two counties. Labor force data has not yet been calculated for this county).

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I

HIGHLIGHTS AND OUTLOOK

New Mexico's population increased to 1,328,000 in mid-1981, up from 1,302,894 in 1980 and 1,017,055 in 1970. Over 80% of the population increase during the last ten years has been in Bernalillo, San Juan, Dona Ana, Valencia, Santa Fe, Sandoval and McKinley Counties.

During 1981 there was some improvement in the State's labor force picture with total nonagricultural jobs growing by 10,100 jobs compared to the 4,400 increase of the previous year. At the same time the unemployment rate fell slightly from 7.5% in 1980 to 7.3% in 1981.

Economic growth should improve somewhat in the upcoming fiscal year in line with national recovery, but there will still be problems in some economic sectors. In mining the boom in petroleum appears likely to continue. However, short-term layoffs in copper will probably remain, and no turn-around is likely in the uranium collapse. Construction work may finally start moving up, if national interest rates decline. A number of manufacturing companies, especially electronics, have major expansion plans. Trade and service employment should grow, as the national economy improves, inflation abates, and tax decreases are implemented. Federal government budget restrictions are likely to have a major negative impact on both direct and indirect non-defense government employment.

Unemployment is expected to stay at high levels through most of 1982, before declining somewhat in 1983. New jobs will be insufficient to absorb all the new entrants, re-entrants and immigrants.

Among occupations likely to offer best employment prospects in the next year are maintenance (auto, auto body, diesel), data processing (programmer, systems analyst), industrial (electronic technician, welder), clerical-skilled (secretary, typist), engineering (civil, electrical), food services (cook, waitress), health services (nurse, physical therapist), and sales. Good training and previous experience are usually very important factors in getting a job in these fields.

Despite economic growth, poverty and underemployment remain major problems in the State, concentrated in rural areas and among minority groups. Nearly 50,000 (14%) of New Mexico families had less than a poverty level income, one of the highest rates in the country. It is estimated that about 150,000 individuals are eligible for federal manpower programs due to unemployment, underemployment, or poverty criteria.

A number of factors continue to act as barriers to employment. These include lack of suitable job opportunities, inadequate education or experience, poor transportation, failing health, age, lack of child care facilities, and limited knowledge of the job market. These factors are often interrelated.

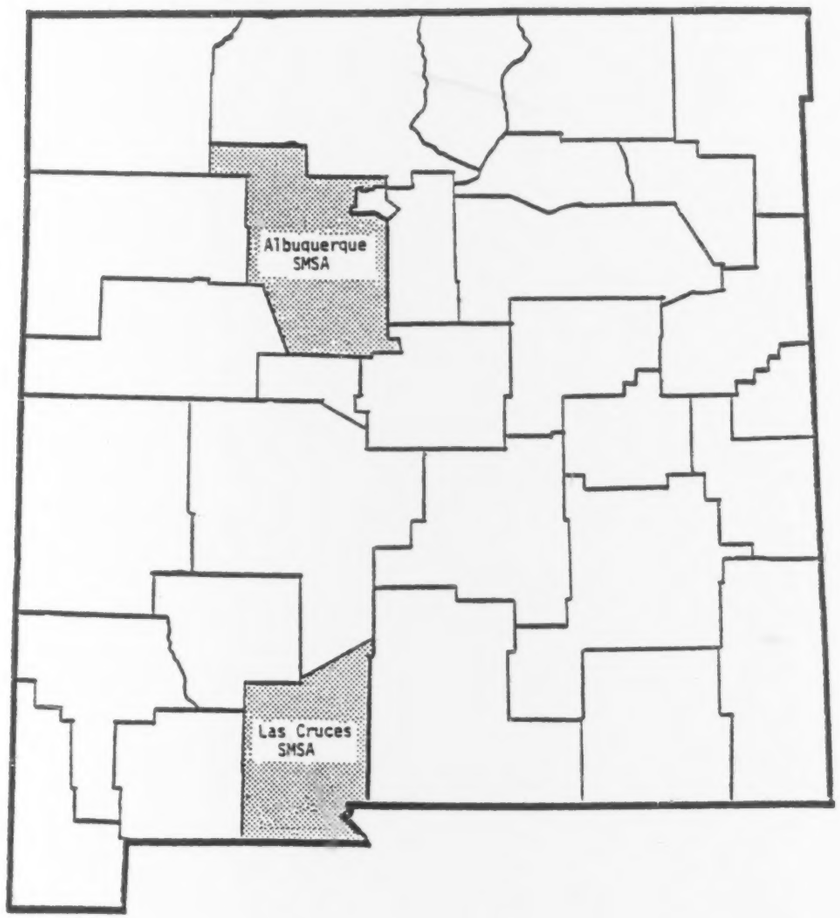
SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC COMPARISONS OF THE UNITED STATES, NEW MEXICO, ALBUQUERQUE SMSA, AND LAS CRUCES SMSA 1976-1981

	UNITED STATES [2]			NEW MEXICO			ALBUQUERQUE SMSA			LAS CRUCES SMSA		
	1976	1981	% Change 1976-1981	1976	1981	% Change 1976-1981	1976	1981	% Change 1976-1981	1976	1981	% Change 1976-1981
Population	211,517	230,836 [1]	9	1,172.0	1,302.9 [1]	11	393.0	454.5 [1]	16	82.3	96.3 [1]	17
Nonag. Wage & Salary (Jobs)	78,382	91,542	15	390.0	475.3	22	155.6	188.9	21	24.8	29.9	20
Mining	779	1,104	42	21.5	31.3	47	-	-	--	-	-	--
Construction	3,576	4,307	20	26.1	33.0	27	10.3	12.0	19	1.4	1.8	29
Manufacturing	18,997	20,262	7	30.3	34.1	13	16.2	17.7	12	1.7	2.7	59
Trans. & Public Utilities	4,582	5,150	12	23.4	29.0	26	8.6	11.8	35	1.1	1.2	9
Trade	17,755	20,737	17	90.4	106.6	18	40.3	47.9	20	5.2	5.5	6
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	4,271	5,331	25	17.0	21.5	29	8.6	10.9	23	0.8	1.2	50
Services & Miscellaneous	14,551	18,597	28	73.3	94.3	29	35.3	45.5	28	3.1	4.1	32
Government	14,871	16,054	8	108.0	125.5	17	36.4	42.9	19	11.5	13.5	17
Per Capita Income	$6,397	$9,521 [1]	49	$5,285	$7,841 [1]	48	$6,008	$8,669 [1]	44	$4,643	$6,328 [1]	36
Average Weekly Earnings												
Mining	$273.90	$438.62	60	$264.35	$437.47	65	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Construction	283.73	395.60	39	287.66	369.94	29	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Manufacturing	209.32	317.60	52	160.77	258.59	61	$162.76	$265.46	63	N/A	N/A	N/A
Civilian Labor Force	96,158	108,670	13	466.0	575.0	23	171.8	211.8	23	28.6	35.4	24
Employment	88,752	100,397	13	423.0	533.0	26	155.0	196.0	26	25.9	32.6	27
Unemployment	7,406	8,273	12	43.0	42.0	- 2	16.8	15.7	- 6	2.7	2.8	4
Unemployment Rate	7.7	7.6	-	9.2	7.3	-	9.8	7.4	-	9.4	7.8	-

1/ 1980 data (Source: Regional Economic Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis), percent change 1976-1980.
2/ U. S.: Nonag., Earnings, and Labor Force data from, Employment and Earnings.
N/A - Not available.
Numbers in thousands (000).

Source: From Bureau of the Census publications.

NEW MEXICO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (SMSA)

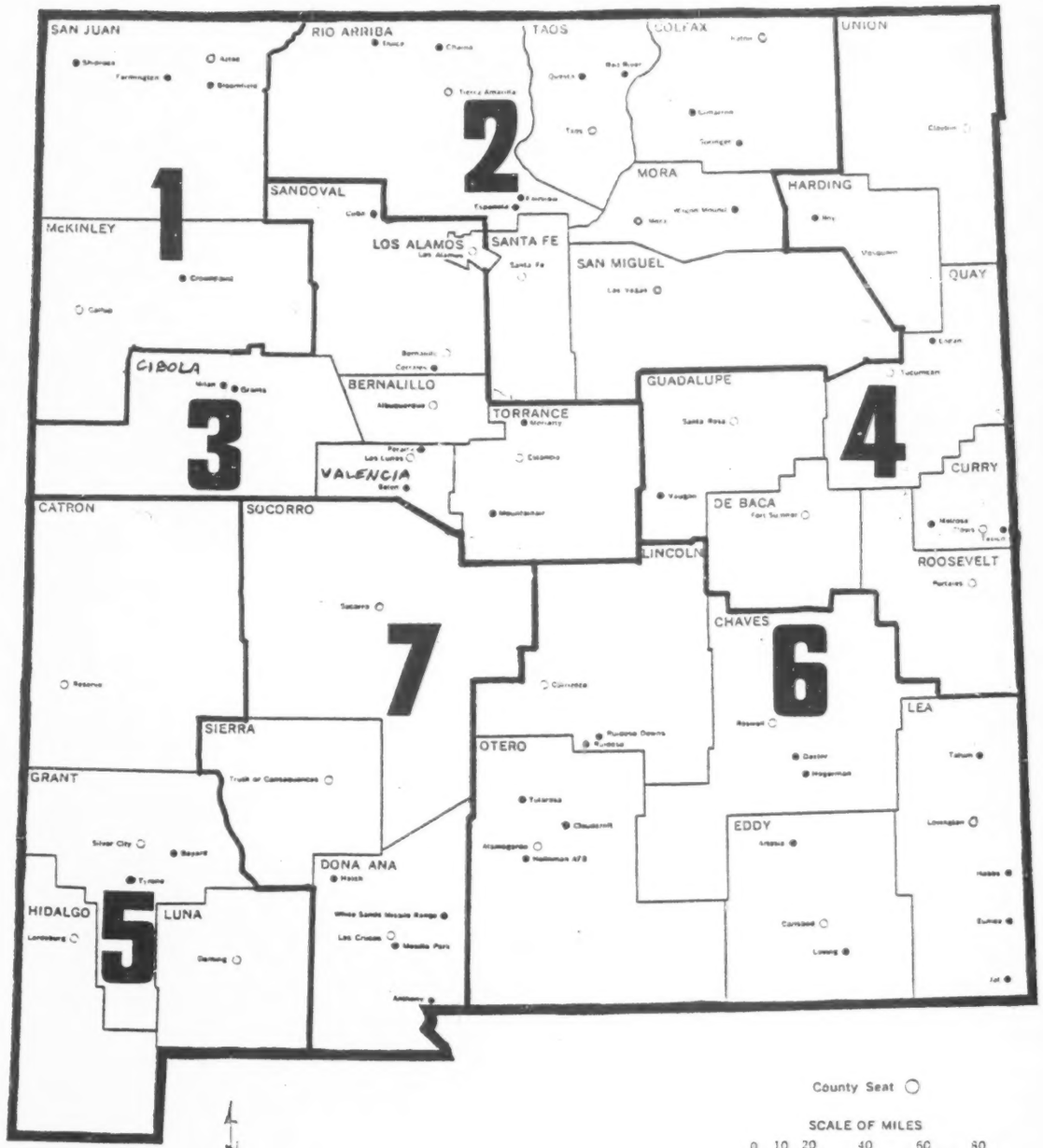


The Albuquerque Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) includes all of Bernalillo and Sandoval Counties. (Sandoval County's inclusion in the SMSA is based on a criteria measuring its relatively high labor force commuting into Bernalillo County). The City of Albuquerque represented 74 percent of the population as determined by the preliminary 1980 Census.

The City of Albuquerque and the County of Bernalillo have formed a consortium to be a CETA Prime Sponsor and operate at the Office of Comprehensive Employment and Training Administration (OCETA). Sandoval County is included in the Balance of State Prime Sponsor Area.

The Las Cruces Area (Dona Ana County) was designated an SMSA during 1979 based on a special census population survey. Special employment data has been developed for the area.

State Planning and Development Districts



LEGEND

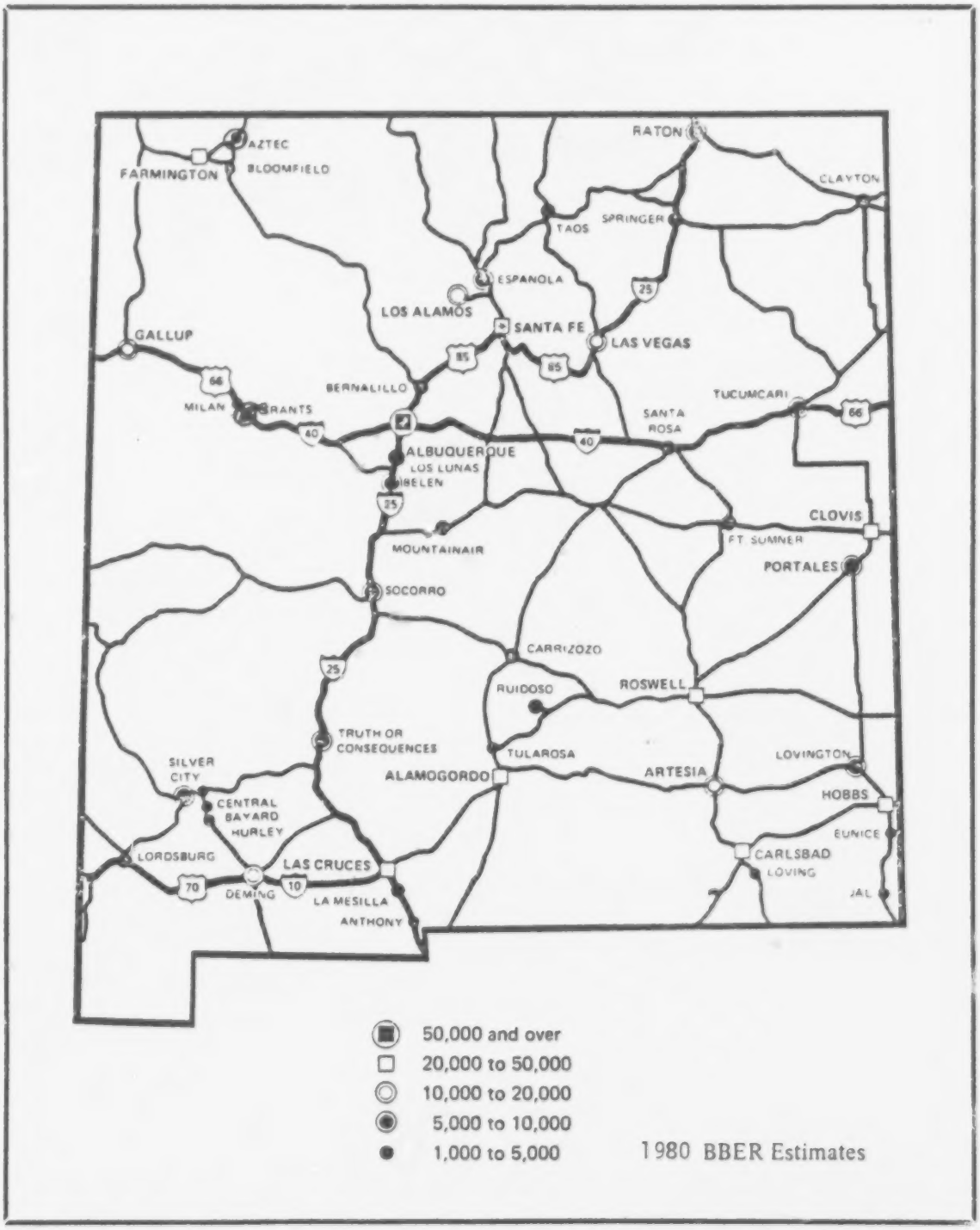
1 - District Number
— District Boundaries

NEW MEXICO

Note: The Balance of State is equal to the State minus Bernalillo County.

Source: State Planning Office

MAP OF NEW MEXICO'S CITIES BY POPULATION SIZE RANGE, 1980



II

NEW MEXICO POPULATION

Population Counts, 1970-1981

	1970	1981	Percent Change
United States	203,302,031	229,307,000	+13%
New Mexico	1,017,055	1,328,000	+31%

The New Mexico population expanded rapidly during the decade of the nineteen seventies, adding more than a quarter million new residents. New Mexico ranked above most states in the nation with a thirty-one percent population increase compared to only thirteen percent for the United States as a whole. Net migration accounted for nearly half of the total population increase.

Population growth was especially evident in the four counties surrounding Bernalillo County. All four counties, Sandoval, Santa Fe, Torrance, and Valencia, showed higher percentage growth than Bernalillo County. Sandoval County recorded a phenomenal ninety-nine percent growth rate. Other counties showing strong growth through the past decade include Dona Ana, Lincoln, and San Juan. Several counties in the northeast and east-central part of the state declined in population. Harding and Mora Counties had the largest percentage declines with 19 and 10 respectively.

The cities of Bloomfield (San Juan County), and Los Lunas (Valencia County) gained more than two hundred percent each in population growth from 1970 to 1981. Small towns such as Logan (Quay County) and Ruidoso (Lincoln County) also showed significant percentage population increases. Lordsburg (Hidalgo County), Portales (Roosevelt County) and Tucumcari (Quay County) were the largest New Mexico cities to lose population with a combined loss of nearly thirteen hundred residents.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

MAJOR COUNTY COMPONENTS OF THE NEW MEXICO POPULATION INCREASE, 1970 to 1980

Note: The first number is the county population change 1970 to 1980. The second number is the county share of total New Mexico population increase for 1970 to 1980.

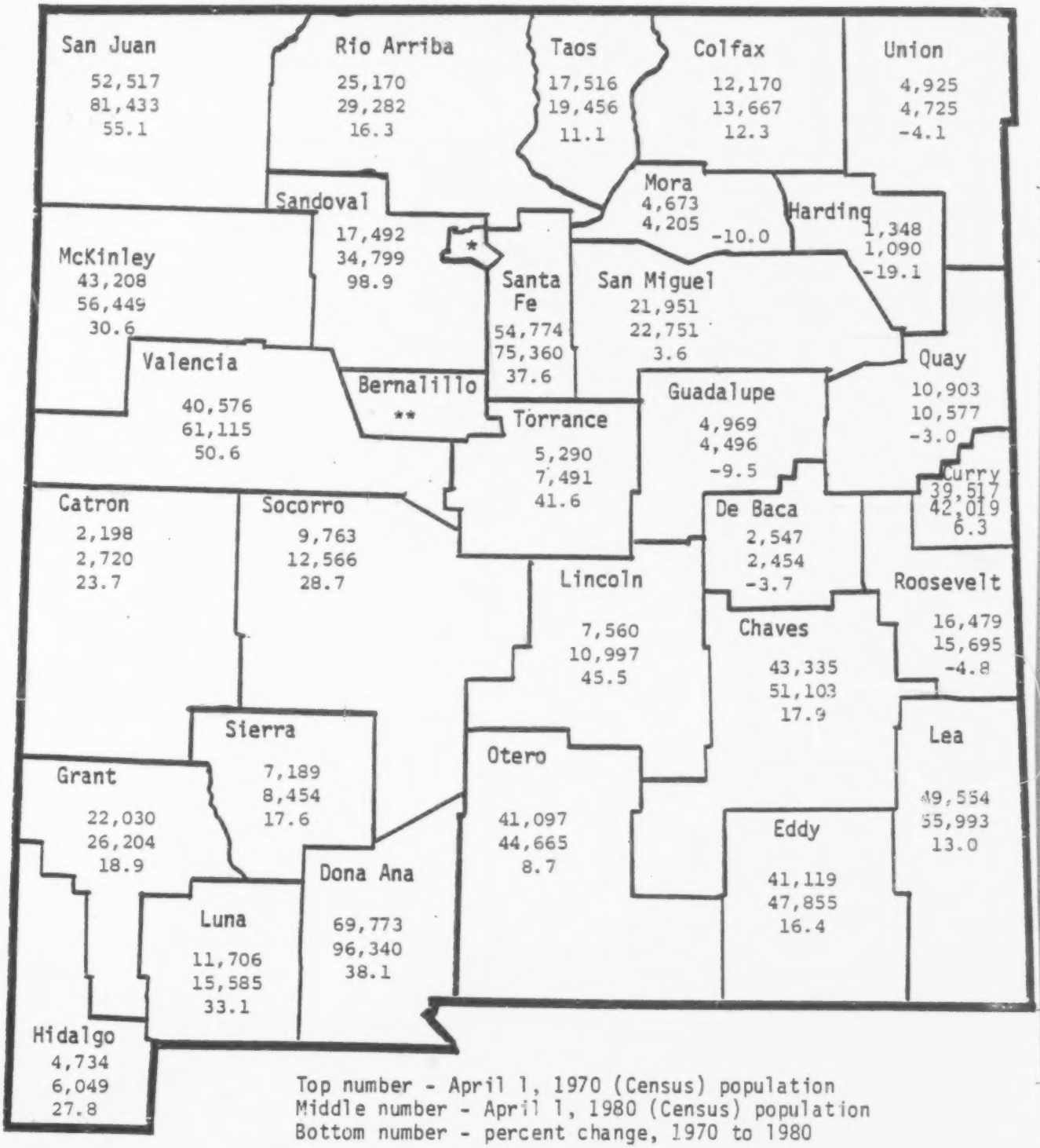
Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

POPULATION OF NEW MEXICO'S COUNTIES AND PLANNING DISTRICTS
1970 - 1980

District	1970	1980	Percent Change 1970-1980
DISTRICT I	95,725	137,882	44.0
McKinley	43,208	56,449	30.6
San Juan	52,517	81,433	55.1
DISTRICT II	151,452	182,320	20.4
Colfax	12,170	13,667	12.3
Los Alamos	15,198	17,599	15.8
Mora	4,673	4,205	- 10.0
Rio Arriba	25,170	29,282	16.3
San Miguel	21,951	22,751	3.6
Santa Fe	54,774	75,360	37.6
Taos	17,516	19,456	11.1
DISTRICT III	379,132	523,105	38.0
Bernalillo	315,774	419,700	32.9
Sandoval	17,492	34,799	98.9
Torrance	5,290	7,491	41.6
Valencia	40,576	61,115	50.6
DISTRICT IV	80,688	81,056	0.5
Curry	39,517	42,019	6.3
De Baca	2,547	2,454	- 3.7
Guadalupe	4,969	4,496	- 9.5
Harding	1,348	1,090	- 19.1
Quay	10,903	10,577	- 3.0
Roosevelt	16,479	15,695	- 4.8
Union	4,925	4,725	- 4.1
DISTRICT V	40,668	50,558	24.3
Catron	2,198	2,720	23.7
Grant	22,030	26,204	18.9
Hidalgo	4,734	6,049	27.8
Luna	11,706	15,585	33.1
DISTRICT VI	182,665	210,613	15.3
Chaves	43,335	51,103	17.9
Eddy	41,119	47,855	16.4
Lea	49,554	55,993	13.0
Lincoln	7,560	10,997	45.5
Otero	41,097	44,665	8.7
DISTRICT VII	86,725	117,360	35.3
Dona Ana	69,773	96,340	38.1
Sierra	7,189	8,454	17.6
Socorro	9,763	12,566	28.7
NEW MEXICO	1,017,055	1,302,894	28.1
ALBUQUERQUE SMSA*	333,266	472,015	41.6
LAS CRUCES SMSA**	69,773	96,340	38.1

Source: U. S. Census publication PHC80-V-33 and revision
* - Bernalillo and Sandoval Counties.
** - Dona Ana County

NEW MEXICO POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE, 1970-1980



Top number - April 1, 1970 (Census) population
Middle number - April 1, 1980 (Census) population
Bottom number - percent change, 1970 to 1980

* Los Alamos
15,198
17,599
15.8

** Bernalillo
315,774
419,700
32.9

Note: Cibola County created in 1981.

NEW MEXICO COUNTY POPULATIONS RANKED BY PERCENT CHANGE 1970-1980

County	1970	1980	Percent Change
Sandoval	17,492	34,799	98.9
San Juan	52,517	81,433	55.1
Valencia	40,576	61,115	50.6
Lincoln	7,560	10,997	45.5
Torrance	5,290	7,491	41.6
Dona Ana	69,773	96,340	38.1
Santa Fe	54,774	75,360	37.6
Luna	11,706	15,585	33.1
Bernalillo	315,774	419,700	32.9
McKinley	43,208	56,449	30.6
Socorro	9,763	12,566	28.7
Hidalgo	4,734	6,049	27.8
Catron	2,198	2,720	23.7
Grant	22,030	26,204	18.9
Chaves	43,335	51,103	17.9
Sierra	7,189	8,454	17.6
Eddy	41,119	47,855	16.4
Rio Arriba	25,170	29,282	16.3
Los Alamos	15,198	17,599	15.8
Lea	49,554	55,993	13.0
Colfax	12,170	13,667	12.3
Taos	17,516	19,456	11.1
Otero	41,097	44,665	8.7
Curry	39,517	42,019	6.3
San Miguel	21,951	22,751	3.6
Quay	10,903	10,577	- 3.0
De Baca	2,547	2,454	- 3.7
Union	4,925	4,725	- 4.1
Roosevelt	16,479	15,695	- 4.8
Guadalupe	4,969	4,496	- 9.5
Mora	4,673	4,205	-10.0
Harding	1,348	1,090	-19.1

Source: Bureau of the Census publication PHC80-V-33 and revision.

NEW MEXICO
1980 CITY* POPULATION ESTIMATES

City	County	April 1, 1970 Census Population	April 1, 1980 Census Population	Per Cent Change 1970-1980
Alamogordo	Otero	23,035	24,024	4.3
Albuquerque	Bernalillo	244,501	331,767	35.7
Artesia	Eddy	10,315	10,385	0.7
Aztec	San Juan	3,354	5,512	64.3
Bayard	Grant	2,908	3,036	4.4
Belen	Valencia	4,823	5,617	16.5
Bernalillo	Sandoval	2,016	2,763	37.1
Bloomfield	San Juan	1,574	4,881	210.1
Bosque Farms	Valencia	NA	3,353	NA
Capitan	Lincoln	439	762	73.6
Carlsbad	Eddy	21,297	25,496	19.7
Carrizozo	Lincoln	1,123	1,222	8.8
Causey	Roosevelt	150	81	-46.0
Central	Grant	1,864	1,968	5.6
Chama	Rio Arriba	899	1,090	21.2
Cimarron	Colfax	927	888	- 4.2
Clayton	Union	2,931	2,968	1.3
Cloudcroft	Otero	525	521	- 0.8
Clovis	Curry	28,495	31,194	9.5
Columbus	Luna	241	414	71.8
Corona	Lincoln	262	236	- 9.9
Corrales	Sandoval & Bernalillo	NA	2,791	NA
Cuba	Sandoval	415	609	46.7
Deming	Luna	8,343	9,964	19.4
Des Moines	Union	204	178	-12.7
Dexter	Chaves	746	882	18.2
Dora	Roosevelt	196	168	-14.3
Eagle Nest	Colfax	NA	202	NA
Elida	Roosevelt	233	202	-13.3
Encino	Torrance	250	155	-38.0
Espanola	Rio Arriba & Santa Fe	4,528	6,803	50.2
Estancia	Torrance	721	830	15.1
Eunice	Lea	2,641	2,970	12.5
Farmington	San Juan	21,979	30,503	38.8
Floyd	Roosevelt	248	146	-41.5
Folsom	Union	75	73	- 2.7
Fort Sumner	De Baca	1,615	1,421	-12.0
Gallup	McKinley	14,596	18,161	24.4
Grady	Curry	104	122	17.3
Grants	Valencia	8,768	11,451	30.6
Grenville	Union	21	39	85.7
Hagerman	Chaves	953	936	- 1.8
Hatch	Dona Ana	867	1,028	18.6
Hobbs	Lea	26,025	28,794	10.6
Hope	Eddy	90	111	23.3
House	Quay	119	117	- 1.7
Hurley	Grant	1,796	1,616	-10.0
Jal	Lea	2,602	2,675	2.8
Jemez Springs	Sandoval	356	316	-11.2
Lake Arthur	Chaves	306	327	6.9
Las Cruces	Dona Ana	37,857	44,496	17.5

NEW MEXICO
1980 CITY* POPULATION ESTIMATES (Cont'd)

City	County	April 1, 1970 Census Population	April 1, 1980 Census Population	Per Cent Change 1970-1980
Las Vegas	San Miguel	7,528	14,322	90.2
Logan	Quay	386	735	90.4
Lordsburg	Hidalgo	3,429	3,195	- 6.8
Los Lunas	Valencia	973	3,525	262.3
Los Ranchos de Albuquerque	Bernalillo	1,900	2,702	42.2
Loving	Eddy	1,192	1,355	13.7
Lovington	Lea	8,915	9,727	9.1
Magdalena	Socorro	652	1,022	56.7
Maxwell	Colfax	393	316	-19.6
Melrose	Curry	636	649	2.0
Mesilla	Dona Ana	1,713	2,029	18.4
Milan	Valencia	2,222	3,747	68.6
Moriarty	Torrance	758	1,276	68.3
Mosquero	Harding & San Miguel	244	197	-19.3
Mountainair	Torrance	1,022	1,170	14.5
Pecos	San Miguel	598	885	48.0
Portales	Roosevelt	10,554	9,940	- 5.8
Questa	Taos	1,095	608	-44.5
Raton	Colfax	6,962	8,225	18.1
Red River	Taos	NA	332	NA
Reserve	Catron	NA	439	NA
Roswell	Chaves	33,908	39,676	17.0
Roy	Harding	476	381	-20.0
Ruidoso	Lincoln	2,216	4,260	92.2
Ruidoso Downs	Lincoln	702	949	35.2
San Jon	Quay	308	341	10.7
Santa Fe	Santa Fe	41,167	48,899	18.8
Santa Rosa	Guadalupe	2,485	2,469	- 0.6
San Ysidro	Sandoval	182	199	9.3
Silver City	Grant	8,557	9,887	15.5
Socorro	Socorro	5,849	7,576	29.5
Springer	Colfax	1,574	1,696	7.8
Taos	Taos	2,475	3,369	36.1
Tatum	Lea	982	896	- 8.8
Texico	Curry	772	958	24.1
Tijeras	Bernalillo	NA	311	NA
Truth or Consequences	Sierra	4,656	5,219	12.1
Tucumcari	Quay	7,189	6,765	- 5.9
Tularosa	Otero	2,851	2,536	-11.0
Vaughn	Guadalupe	867	737	15.0
Virden	Hidalgo	151	246	62.9
Wagon Mound	Mora	630	416	-34.0
Willard	Torrance	209	166	-20.6
Williamsburg	Sierra	367	433	18.0

* Incorporated Places

NA - Not Applicable

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

INDIAN POPULATION ON RESERVATIONS, NEW MEXICO, 1980

Reservation	1980 P/ Population
NEW MEXICO	80,106
Acoma	2,434
Cochiti	804
Isleta	2,357
Jemez	1,542
Jicarilla Apache	2,009
Laguna	3,809
Mescalero Apache	2,081
Nambe	1,124
Picuris	1,687
Pojoaque	1,156
Sandia	239
San Felipe	1,940
San Ildefonso	1,492
San Juan	4,291
Santa Ana	395
Santa Clara	8,534
Santo Domingo	2,054
Taos	1,646
Tesuque	362
Zia	517
Zuni	6,298
Navajo	33,335

P/ Preliminary 1980 Census data

NEW MEXICO

POPULATION PER SQUARE KILOMETER RANKED BY COUNTY, 1980

	Population Per Square Kilometer
NEW MEXICO	4.1
Bernalillo	138.7
Los Alamos	62.2
Santa Fe	15.3
Curry	11.5
Dona Ana	9.7
San Juan	5.7
Lea	4.9
Eddy	4.4
Valencia	4.2
McKinley	4.0
Sandoval	3.6
Taos	3.4
Chaves	3.3
Otero	2.6
Grant	2.5
Roosevelt	2.5
Luna	2.0
Rio Arriba	1.9
San Miguel	1.9
Colfax	1.4
Quay	1.4
Lincoln	0.9
Torrance	0.9
Mora	0.8
Sierra	0.8
Hidalgo	0.7
Socorro	0.7
Guadalupe	0.6
Union	0.5
De Baca	0.4
Catron	0.2
Harding	0.2

Source: 1980 Census, Preliminary.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW MEXICO POPULATION, 1980

Age

The median age of New Mexico's population was a very low 27.4 years compared to 30.0 years for the United States. Only three other states had a lower median age: Utah 24.2 years. Alaska 26.1 years and Wyoming 27.1 years. The New Mexico population has a high proportion of persons of Spanish origin and Indians. Both groups have a very low median age.

Sex

New Mexico's population contained a higher percentage of males and lower percentage of females when related to the United States. The United States population was comprised of 48.6 percent males and 51.4 percent females. New Mexico showed a composition of 49.3 percent males and 50.7 percent females.

Spanish Origin

Persons of Spanish origin comprise more than a third (36.6 percent) of New Mexico's population contrasted to only 6.4 percent for the United States. Nationwide, the median age for persons of Spanish origin was 23.2 years. Blacks 24.9 years and Whites 31.3 years.

Race

The New Mexico population includes a much higher percentage of Indians and a much lower percentage of Blacks than the United States. Indians have a median age of only 23 years. Whites make up 83.2 percent of the United States population to New Mexico's 75.1 percent. Asian and Pacific Islanders comprise 1.5 percent of the United States population to New Mexico's 0.5%.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND NEW MEXICO BY AGE, SEX, SPANISH ORIGIN AND RACE 1980

	UNITED STATES	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NEW MEXICO	PERCENT OF TOTAL
TOTAL	226,504,825	100.0	1,302,894	100.0
Age				
Under 5 years	16,344,407	7.2	114,752	8.8
5 - 14	34,938,053	15.4	223,844	17.2
15 - 19	21,161,667	9.3	132,220	10.1
20 - 29	40,830,229	18.0	240,492	18.5
30 - 59	77,600,625	34.3	425,539	32.7
60 - 64	10,085,711	4.5	50,120	3.8
65 and over	25,544,133	11.3	115,927	8.9
Sex				
Male	110,032,295	48.6	641,894	49.3
Female	116,472,530	51.4	661,000	50.7
Spanish Origin 1/	14,605,883	6.4	477,222	36.6
Race 1/				
White	188,340,790	83.2	976,119	74.9
Black	26,488,218	11.7	24,020	1.8
Indian	1,418,195	0.6	104,777	8.0
Asian and Pacific Islander	3,500,636	1.5	8,536	0.7
Other 2/	6,756,986	3.0	189,442	14.5

1/ Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

2/ Primarily Spanish Origin.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

NEW MEXICO POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1980

	Total Persons		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,302,894	100.0	641,894	49.3	661,000	50.7
Under 5 years	114,752	100.0	58,453	50.9	56,299	49.1
5 to 9 years	107,812	100.0	53,764	49.9	54,048	50.1
10 to 14 years	116,032	100.0	60,074	51.8	55,958	48.2
15 to 19 years	132,220	100.0	66,928	50.6	65,292	49.4
20 to 24 years	125,418	100.0	62,570	49.9	62,848	50.1
25 to 29 years	115,074	100.0	56,325	48.9	58,749	51.1
30 to 34 years	101,856	100.0	51,974	51.0	49,882	49.0
35 to 44 years	144,689	100.0	71,055	49.1	73,634	50.9
45 to 54 years	122,106	100.0	59,233	48.5	62,873	51.5
55 to 59 years	56,888	100.0	26,699	46.9	30,189	53.1
60 to 64 years	50,120	100.0	24,484	48.9	25,636	51.1
65 to 74 years	73,851	100.0	33,071	44.8	40,780	55.2
75 to 84 years	34,185	100.0	14,518	42.5	19,667	57.5
85 years and over	7,891	100.0	2,746	34.8	5,145	65.2

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1980.

NEW MEXICO, ALBUQUERQUE AND LAS CRUCES SMSA POPULATION, RACE BY AGE, 1980 [2]

New Mexico

Age	Total	Race				
		White	Spanish Origin [1]	Indian	Black	Asian and Pacific Islander
Under 5	100.0	66.2	44.6	12.1	2.2	0.5
5-17	100.0	69.6	44.0	11.1	2.0	0.4
18-64	100.0	76.9	34.1	7.0	1.8	0.6
65 and over	100.0	85.3	26.0	4.4	1.3	0.2
Totals	100.0	75.0	36.6	8.1	1.8	0.5

Albuquerque SMSA

Age	Total	Race				
		White	Spanish Origin [1]	Indian	Black	Asian and Pacific Islander
Under 5	100.0	68.7	46.9	7.0	2.8	1.0
5-17	100.0	73.7	44.0	6.2	2.6	0.8
18-64	100.0	79.5	33.6	4.0	2.1	0.9
65 and over	100.0	88.1	24.2	2.6	1.3	0.3
Totals	100.0	78.1	36.1	4.6	2.2	0.8

Las Cruces SMSA

Age	Total	Race				
		White	Spanish Origin [1]	Indian	Black	Asian and Pacific Islander
Under 5	100.0	73.1	63.7	0.8	1.9	0.6
5-17	100.0	75.4	64.3	0.6	1.5	0.5
18-64	100.0	78.8	47.7	0.9	1.7	0.7
65 and over	100.0	88.0	35.0	0.5	1.3	0.4
Totals	100.0	78.2	52.1	0.8	1.7	0.6

[1] Persons of Spanish Origin may be of any race.

[2] "Other" Race (primarily Spanish Origin) not shown.

Source: 1980 Census.

NEW MEXICO, ALBUQUERQUE AND LAS CRUCES SMSA POPULATION BY PERCENT RACE AND AGE, 1980

New Mexico

Age	Total	White	Spanish Origin 1/	Indian	Black	Asian and Pacific Islander
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5	8.8	7.8	10.7	13.1	10.4	9.2
5 -17	23.3	21.6	27.9	31.6	25.6	20.0
18-64	59.0	60.5	55.0	50.5	57.9	67.6
65 and over	8.9	10.1	6.3	4.8	6.1	3.2

Albuquerque SMSA

Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5	7.8	6.9	10.1	11.9	10.0	9.4
5 -17	21.6	20.4	26.3	29.3	24.9	20.6
18-64	62.4	63.5	58.0	54.0	60.3	66.8
65 and over	8.2	9.3	5.5	4.8	4.8	3.1

Las Cruces SMSA

Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5	8.7	8.1	10.6	8.6	9.8	7.7
5 -17	23.7	22.8	29.2	19.0	21.1	17.7
18-64	60.5	60.9	55.3	68.1	63.6	69.9
65 and over	7.2	8.1	4.8	4.3	5.6	4.7

1/ Persons of Spanish Origin may be of any race.

Source: 1980 Census Data.

POPULATION OF NEW MEXICO COUNTIES BY RACE
1980

	Total	White & Other 1/	Black	Indian	Asian Pacific	Spanish Origin 2/
NEW MEXICO	1,299,968	1,164,333	24,042	104,777	6,816	476,089
Bernalillo	419,700	395,057	9,795	11,289	3,559	154,620
Catron	2,720	2,667	10	40	3	780
Chaves	51,103	49,473	1,137	328	165	15,622
Colfax	13,706	13,559	55	71	21	6,510
Curry	42,019	38,617	2,873	171	358	8,203
De Baca	2,454	2,450	1	2	1	759
Dona Ana	96,340	93,384	1,597	765	594	50,204
Eddy	47,855	46,728	866	168	93	14,707
Grant	26,204	25,904	132	124	44	13,452
Guadalupe	4,496	4,462	5	11	18	3,716
Harding	1,090	1,089	0	1	0	483
Hidalgo	6,049	5,991	13	6	39	2,849
Lea	55,634	52,555	2,682	291	106	11,839
Lincoln	10,997	10,866	52	66	13	2,927
Los Alamos	17,599	17,236	73	99	191	2,022
Luna	15,585	15,222	254	78	31	6,164
McKinley	54,950	18,279	313	36,155	203	7,500
Mora	4,205	4,194	2	7	2	3,640
Otero	44,665	39,847	2,162	2,157	499	9,713
Quay	10,577	10,376	136	39	26	3,753
Rio Arriba	29,282	25,901	35	3,331	15	21,786
Roosevelt	15,695	15,294	210	108	83	3,378
Sandoval	34,799	24,935	300	9,499	65	9,580
San Juan	80,833	53,582	321	26,777	153	9,551
San Miguel	22,751	22,534	88	90	39	18,524
Santa Fe	75,306	72,544	402	2,138	222	41,838
Sierra	8,454	8,386	12	49	7	2,142
Socorro	12,969	11,527	114	1,245	83	5,874
Taos	18,862	17,549	44	1,250	19	12,544
Torrance	7,491	7,419	15	39	18	3,076
Union	4,725	4,704	0	15	6	1,476
Valencia	60,853	52,002	343	8,368	140	26,857

1/ "Other" includes certain Asian and Pacific Islander groups and any other races not listed on census questionnaire.

2/ A self identification designation in addition to the racial group. Differs from 1970 definition. Also are classified in White, Other, Indian and Black racial groups.

Source: 1980 U. S. Census, preliminary figures.

III

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE TRENDS

Between 1971 and 1981 the New Mexico civilian labor force grew by nearly 200,000 persons. This was an increase of 56% compared to only 29% in the United States. The increase was even greater for Albuquerque, a tremendous 137%.

The Albuquerque SMSA has over a third of the total civilian labor force in the state, far more than any other area. Other counties with more than 30,000 CLF are San Juan, Santa Fe, Dona Ana (Las Cruces SMSA) and Lea.

About three-quarters of men and slightly less than half of women in New Mexico age 16 or over are in the civilian labor force. For teenagers 16-19 the participation rate is just over 50%. However, the success of the latter group in finding employment is less, resulting in a high unemployment rate.

Of those working nearly two thirds of the men, but less than half the women, had year-around jobs. Over 85% of the men but only two thirds of the women, had jobs that were fulltime (35 or more hours/week).

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE 1970-1981 ANNUAL AVERAGES 1/

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
UNITED STATES 2/												
Civilian Labor Force	82,771	84,383	87,035	89,439	91,951	93,775	96,159	99,009	102,251	104,964	106,940	108,670
Employment	78,678	79,367	82,153	85,065	86,795	85,847	88,753	92,017	96,049	98,826	99,303	100,397
Unemployment	4,093	5,016	4,882	4,365	5,156	7,928	7,406	6,992	6,202	6,138	7,637	8,273
Rate	4.9	5.9	5.6	4.9	5.6	8.5	7.7	7.1	6.1	5.8	7.1	7.6
NEW MEXICO												
Civilian Labor Force	350,589	368,776	388,772	409,315	430,274	452,623	475,000	518,000	542,000	556,000	560,000	575,000
Employment	232,581	338,562	359,632	379,003	394,913	407,092	432,000	478,000	511,000	519,000	518,000	533,000
Unemployment	27,008	30,214	29,140	30,312	35,361	45,531	44,000	40,000	31,000	36,000	42,000	42,000
Rate	7.7	8.2	7.5	7.4	8.2	10.1	9.1	7.8	5.8	6.6	7.5	7.3
ALBUQUERQUE SMSA												
Civilian Labor Force	120,976	130,822	142,438	152,075	158,773	165,872	175,474	190,398	201,222	208,228	209,579	311,958
Employment	112,657	121,932	133,318	141,700	145,956	149,100	158,279	174,983	190,012	195,237	193,266	196,206
Unemployment	8,319	8,890	9,120	10,375	12,817	16,772	17,195	15,415	11,210	12,991	16,313	15,752
Rate	6.9	6.8	6.4	6.8	8.1	10.1	9.8	8.1	5.6	6.2	7.8	7.4
LAS CRUCES SMSA												
Civilian Labor Force	23,430	25,012	25,134	26,271	27,134	27,842	29,252	32,686	33,861	34,555	34,349	35,414
Employment	21,757	22,726	23,246	24,365	24,755	24,803	26,496	30,087	31,965	32,213	31,526	32,653
Unemployment	1,673	2,286	1,888	1,906	2,379	3,039	2,756	2,599	1,896	2,342	2,823	2,761
Rate	7.1	9.1	7.5	7.3	8.8	10.9	9.4	8.0	5.6	6.8	8.2	7.8

1/ Subject to Revision
4/82

2/ Source of U. S. Data: Bureau of Labor Statistics - figures in thousands (000's)

NEW MEXICO CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, 1976 to 1981

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGES
1976													
Civ Lab Force	442,353	447,750	451,410	455,678	462,164	477,006	474,633	471,718	474,877	481,287	477,352	475,771	466,000
Employment	397,815	401,070	405,202	414,455	422,321	430,545	430,534	429,704	434,440	438,463	435,772	435,679	423,000
Unemployment	44,538	46,680	46,208	41,223	39,843	46,461	44,099	42,014	40,437	42,824	41,580	40,092	43,000
Rate	10.1	10.4	10.2	9.0	8.6	9.7	9.3	8.9	8.5	8.9	8.7	8.4	9.1
1977													
Civ Lab Force	470,063	479,119	486,787	491,502	503,492	515,191	519,047	518,345	516,129	520,337	514,674	513,312	503,000
Employment	424,259	433,381	442,522	452,018	466,465	475,351	478,799	479,760	481,549	485,258	480,561	480,075	465,000
Unemployment	45,804	45,738	44,265	39,484	37,027	39,840	40,248	38,585	34,580	35,079	34,113	33,237	39,000
Rate	9.7	9.5	9.1	8.0	7.4	7.7	7.8	7.4	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.5	7.8
1978													
Civ Lab Force	500,441	503,164	509,168	517,230	525,391	539,228	539,364	538,274	538,777	537,090	531,222	532,652	526,000
Employment	467,750	471,746	479,623	489,805	498,058	506,521	509,522	509,703	509,493	507,599	500,577	501,603	496,000
Unemployment	32,691	31,418	29,545	27,425	27,333	32,707	29,842	28,571	29,284	29,491	30,645	31,049	30,000
Rate	6.5	6.2	5.8	5.3	5.2	6.1	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.8
1979													
Civ Lab Force	516,552	520,416	523,651	525,141	535,928	548,942	546,920	542,372	546,916	551,898	542,892	542,371	537,000
Employment	480,212	484,884	490,135	493,148	502,848	509,421	511,521	509,162	513,079	515,831	508,447	505,312	502,000
Unemployment	36,340	35,532	33,516	31,993	33,080	39,521	35,399	33,210	33,837	36,067	34,445	37,059	35,000
Rate	7.0	6.8	6.4	6.1	6.2	7.2	6.5	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.3	6.8	6.6
1980													
Civ Lab Force	526,878	530,640	536,438	536,543	545,658	551,045	553,961	545,938	546,585	549,468	542,898	537,947	542,000
Employment	487,765	493,162	499,014	499,138	507,560	507,176	511,736	505,583	505,936	508,092	501,710	497,128	502,000
Unemployment	39,113	37,478	37,424	37,405	38,098	43,869	42,225	40,355	40,649	41,376	41,188	40,819	40,000
Rate	7.4	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.4
1981													
Civ Lab Force	559,117	561,693	568,090	571,482	577,957	585,625	580,720	578,549	581,661	584,277	576,957	573,870	575,000
Employment	514,596	518,025	523,632	530,936	537,046	540,171	539,488	539,510	541,932	542,274	535,366	533,024	533,000
Unemployment	44,521	43,668	44,458	40,546	40,911	45,454	41,232	39,039	39,729	42,003	41,591	40,846	42,000
Rate	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.1	7.1	7.8	7.1	6.7	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.3

ALBUQUERQUE SMSA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE 1976 to 1981

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVG.
1976													
Civ Lab Force	163,777	166,390	168,110	168,908	170,781	174,294	173,531	172,192	172,542	177,081	177,119	177,054	171,815
Employment	147,332	148,828	149,790	152,606	155,084	155,858	156,166	155,783	156,985	159,578	160,276	161,839	155,010
Unemployment	16,445	17,562	18,320	16,302	15,697	18,436	17,365	16,409	15,557	17,503	16,843	15,215	16,805
Rate	10.0	10.6	10.9	9.7	9.2	10.6	10.0	9.5	9.0	9.9	9.5	8.6	9.8
1977													
Civ Lab Force	175,287	178,479	181,352	181,242	184,460	187,948	188,170	189,790	188,320	189,251	188,848	189,915	185,255
Employment	157,661	161,020	163,627	165,904	169,834	172,274	172,245	174,261	175,147	175,996	176,404	178,324	170,225
Unemployment	17,626	17,459	17,725	15,338	14,626	15,674	15,925	15,529	13,173	13,255	12,444	11,591	15,030
Rate	10.1	9.8	9.8	8.5	7.9	8.3	8.5	8.2	7.0	7.0	6.6	6.1	8.1
1978													
Civ Lab Force	186,681	188,260	190,251	192,898	193,549	198,706	198,837	199,099	199,863	198,706	197,164	199,371	195,282
Employment	174,981	177,205	179,640	183,098	183,904	186,318	187,931	188,351	189,174	188,014	186,224	188,368	184,434
Unemployment	11,700	11,055	10,611	9,800	9,645	12,388	10,906	10,748	10,689	10,692	10,940	11,003	10,848
Rate	6.3	5.9	5.6	5.1	5.0	6.2	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6
1979													
Civ Lab Force	195,879	197,275	198,274	198,413	200,962	204,617	204,305	202,397	204,136	204,047	203,273	204,118	201,474
Employment	183,155	184,806	186,430	186,849	188,711	189,912	191,406	190,217	192,013	191,582	190,559	190,479	188,843
Unemployment	12,724	12,469	11,844	11,564	12,251	14,705	12,899	12,180	12,123	12,465	12,714	13,639	12,631
Rate	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.8	6.1	7.2	6.3	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.7	6.3
1980													
Civ Lab Force	200,020	200,290	202,860	200,757	203,651	203,958	204,960	203,025	202,509	202,535	201,752	199,926	202,187
Employment	185,354	187,086	188,919	186,863	188,890	186,594	188,146	186,786	185,694	185,613	185,600	184,064	186,634
Unemployment	14,666	13,204	13,941	13,894	14,761	17,364	16,814	16,239	16,815	16,922	16,152	15,862	15,553
Rate	7.3	6.6	6.9	6.9	7.2	8.5	8.2	8.0	8.3	8.4	8.0	7.9	7.7
1981													
Civ Lab Force	209,132	209,666	211,202	212,055	212,460	214,810	213,171	213,095	214,270	212,458	210,967	210,211	211,958
Employment	192,114	192,868	194,600	197,048	197,707	198,419	197,740	198,080	198,578	196,780	195,354	195,185	196,206
Unemployment	17,018	16,798	16,602	15,007	14,753	16,391	15,431	15,015	15,692	15,678	15,613	15,026	15,752
Rate	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.1	6.9	7.6	7.2	7.0	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.1	7.4

LAS CRUCES SMSA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, 1976 to 1981

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGES
1976													
Civ Lab Force	26,915	27,500	27,163	28,048	28,271	28,636	28,721	28,332	29,335	30,608	30,325	29,787	28,637
Employment	24,443	24,792	24,705	25,564	25,722	25,832	25,774	25,579	26,639	27,844	27,457	26,975	25,944
Unemployment	2,472	2,708	2,458	2,484	2,549	2,804	2,947	2,753	2,696	2,764	2,868	2,812	2,693
Rate	9.2	9.8	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.8	10.3	9.7	9.2	9.0	9.5	9.4	9.4
1977													
Civ Lab Force	29,590	30,247	30,797	31,715	31,635	31,929	32,010	31,624	32,699	33,785	32,993	32,603	31,803
Employment	26,813	27,500	28,165	29,076	29,234	29,242	29,230	29,172	30,285	31,340	30,735	30,432	29,269
Unemployment	2,777	2,747	2,632	2,639	2,401	2,687	2,780	2,452	2,414	2,445	2,258	2,171	2,534
Rate	9.4	9.1	8.5	8.3	7.6	8.4	8.7	7.8	7.4	7.2	6.8	6.7	8.0
1978													
Civ Lab Force	31,610	31,801	32,030	32,492	33,175	33,482	32,210	32,121	33,017	34,689	33,798	33,901	32,861
Employment	29,664	29,905	30,342	30,762	31,471	31,637	30,362	30,312	31,097	32,737	32,005	32,017	31,026
Unemployment	1,946	1,896	1,688	1,730	1,704	1,845	1,848	1,809	1,920	1,952	1,793	1,884	1,835
Rate	6.2	6.0	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.6	5.6
1979													
Civ Lab Force	32,804	32,489	32,591	32,563	33,857	33,836	32,627	32,901	33,530	35,865	34,001	34,164	33,436
Employment	30,547	30,492	30,502	30,593	31,564	31,271	30,308	30,719	31,326	33,105	31,860	31,615	31,159
Unemployment	2,257	1,997	2,089	1,970	2,293	2,565	2,319	2,182	2,204	2,760	2,141	2,549	2,277
Rate	6.9	6.1	6.4	6.0	6.8	7.6	7.1	6.6	6.6	7.7	6.3	7.5	6.8
1980													
Civ Lab Force	32,637	32,884	33,236	33,466	34,109	33,449	32,652	32,537	33,079	34,344	33,820	33,293	33,293
Employment	30,231	30,217	30,481	30,842	31,442	30,565	29,982	29,927	30,295	32,064	30,924	30,729	30,642
Unemployment	2,406	2,667	2,755	2,624	2,667	2,884	2,670	2,610	2,784	2,280	2,896	2,564	2,651
Rate	7.4	8.1	8.3	7.8	7.8	8.6	8.2	8.0	8.4	6.6	8.6	7.7	8.0
1981													
Civ Lab Force	33,933	34,570	34,916	35,423	36,879	35,901	34,517	34,183	35,102	37,213	35,804	36,465	35,414
Employment	31,029	31,843	32,051	32,631	33,747	32,736	31,663	31,702	32,658	34,487	33,314	33,978	32,653
Unemployment	2,964	2,727	2,865	2,792	3,132	3,165	2,854	2,481	2,444	2,726	2,490	2,487	2,761
Rate	8.7	7.9	8.2	7.9	8.5	8.8	8.3	7.3	7.0	7.3	7.0	6.8	7.8

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY AREA
1981 ANNUAL AVERAGES 1/

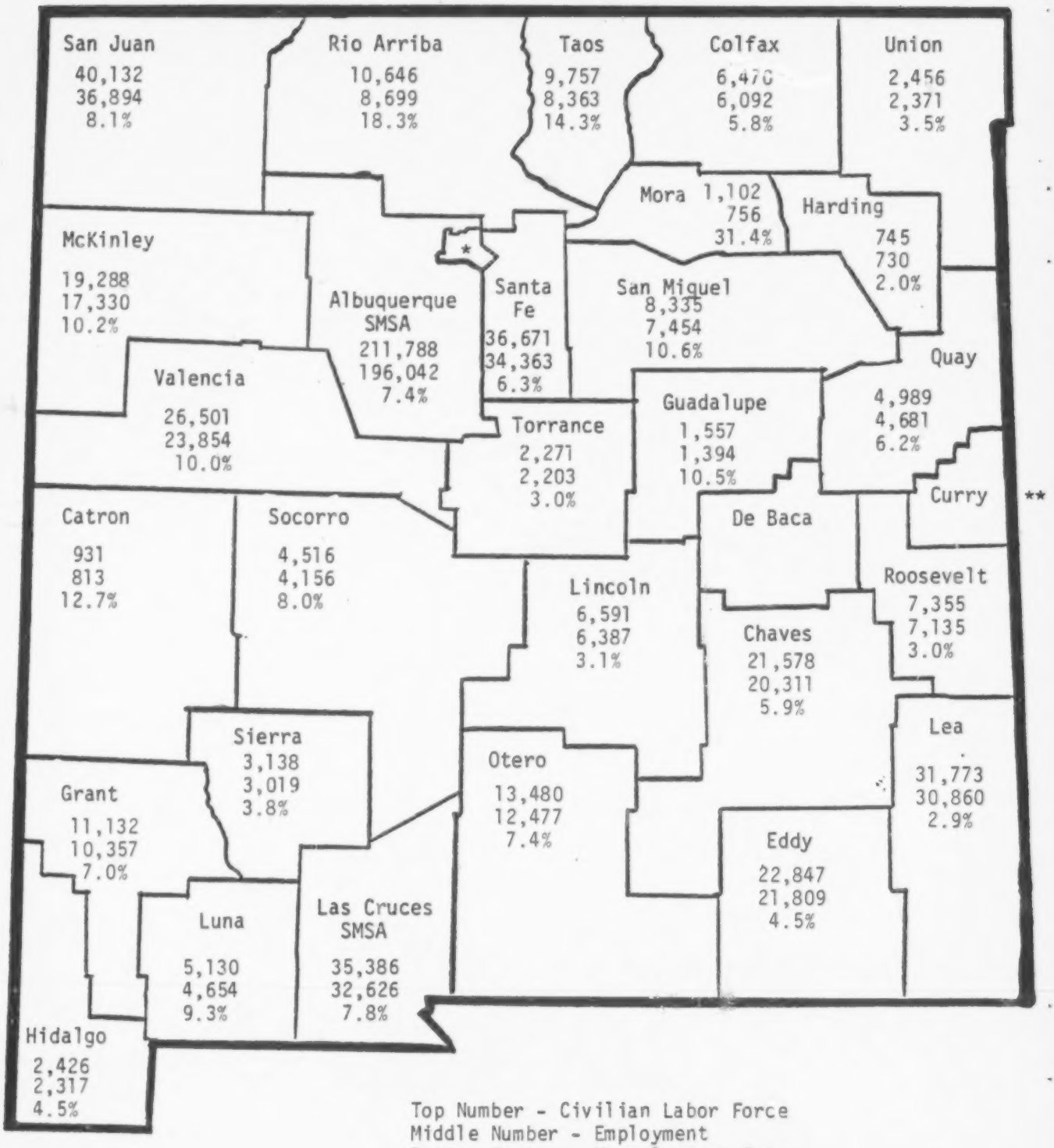
	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE
NEW MEXICO	575,000	533,000	42,000	7.3
ALBUQUERQUE SMSA 2/	211,788	196,042	15,746	7.4
LAS CRUCES SMSA 3/	35,386	32,626	2,760	7.8
Catron	931	813	118	12.7
Chaves	21,578	20,311	1,267	5.9
Colfax	6,470	6,092	378	5.8
Curry	14,466	13,601	865	6.0
De Baca	1,016	989	27	2.7
Eddy	22,847	21,809	1,038	4.5
Grant	11,132	10,357	775	7.0
Guadalupe	1,557	1,394	163	10.5
Harding	745	730	15	2.0
Hidalgo	2,426	2,317	109	4.5
Lea	31,773	30,860	913	2.9
Lincoln	6,591	6,387	204	3.1
Los Alamos	10,529	10,264	265	2.5
Luna	5,130	4,654	476	9.3
McKinley	19,288	17,330	1,958	10.2
Mora	1,102	756	346	31.4
Otero	13,480	12,477	1,003	7.4
Quay	4,989	4,681	308	6.2
Rio Arriba	10,646	8,699	1,947	18.3
Roosevelt	7,355	7,135	220	3.0
San Juan	40,132	36,894	3,238	8.1
San Miguel	8,335	7,454	881	10.6
Santa Fe	36,671	34,363	2,308	6.3
Sierra	3,138	3,019	119	3.8
Socorro	4,516	4,156	360	8.0
Taos	9,757	8,363	1,394	14.3
Torrance	2,271	2,203	68	3.0
Union	2,456	2,371	85	3.5
Valencia	26,501	23,854	2,647	10.0

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

2/ Bernalillo and Sandoval Counties.

3/ Dona Ana County.

MAP OF NEW MEXICO COUNTIES, 1981, CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



Top Number - Civilian Labor Force
Middle Number - Employment
Bottom Number - Unemployment Rate

* Los Alamos
10,529
10,264
2.5%

** Curry
14,466
13,601
6.0%

Note: Labor Force data has not yet been calculated for Cibola County.

1980 ANNUAL AVERAGE
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION, NEW MEXICO
BY SEX, AGE, AND RACE

Selected Categories	Population 16 years and over	Civilian Labor Force				
		Participation			Unemployed	
		Number	Rate	Employment	Number	Rate
TOTAL	889,000	542,000	61.0	502,000	40,000	7.4
Men	426,000	325,000	76.3	302,000	23,000	7.1
Women	463,000	217,000	46.9	200,000	17,000	7.9
Men, 20 years and over	380,000	300,000	78.9	282,000	18,000	5.9
Women, 20 years and over	416,000	195,000	46.9	183,000	13,000	6.5
Both sexes, 16-19 years	92,000	47,000	51.1	37,000	10,000	21.2
White	814,000	501,000	61.5	466,000	34,000	6.9
Men	390,000	301,000	77.2	281,000	20,000	6.6
Women	424,000	200,000	47.2	185,000	15,000	7.4
Men, 20 years and over	351,000	278,000	79.2	263,000	15,000	5.4
Women, 20 years and over	382,000	180,000	47.1	169,000	11,000	6.0
Both sexes, 16-19 years	81,000	43,000	53.1	35,000	9,000	20.4
Black and Other	75,000	42,000	56.0	36,000	6,000	14.0
Men	36,000	25,000	69.4	21,000	3,000	13.7
Women	39,000	17,000	43.6	15,000	2,000	14.4
Men, 20 years and over	30,000	22,000	73.3	20,000	3,000	12.3
Women, 20 years and over	34,000	16,000	47.1	14,000	2,000	12.4

NOTE: Detail may not add or compute exactly due to rounding.

Source: Table 6, Current Population Survey, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

LABOR FORCE AND SCHOOL STATUS OF YOUTH 16-19 YEARS

	New Mexico		United States
	Number	Percent	Percent
Civilian Population	104,212	100.0	100.0
Enrolled in School	66,282	63.6	71.0
Not Enrolled in School	37,930	36.4	29.0
High School Graduates	20,076	19.3	15.6
Employed	12,773		
Unemployed	2,190		
Rate	14.6%		12.9%
Not in Labor Force	5,113	4.9	2.9
Not High School Graduates	17,854	17.1	13.5
Employed	6,615		
Unemployed	3,253		
Rate	33.0%		27.2%
Not in Labor Force	7,986	7.7	6.0

Youth have a higher unemployment rate than other groups. According to a recent census report, these rates are much higher among less educated youth. The unemployment rate for 16-19 year old high school graduates was 14.6%, double the over-all rate of 7.1%. For those 16-19 year olds who have dropped out of school, one third (33%) were unemployed. In addition, large numbers were not officially in the labor force, including a large but undetermined number of hidden or discouraged unemployed.

Compared to the United States, New Mexico youth have less education and more unemployment. A higher percentage nationally stay in school, ultimately graduate and find a job. Even for those dropping out of school, fewer New Mexicans are working.

Table Source: 1980 Census Provisional Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing, table P-2.

LABOR FORCE STATUS BY DURATION, 1979

	New Mexico		United States
	Number	Percent	Percent
16 years and over in Labor Force in 1979	630,508	-	
Male	363,834	100.0	100.0
Worked in 1979	358,883	98.6	98.6
Usually worked 35+ hours/week	313,189	86.1	85.8
50-52 weeks	237,080	65.2	65.5
40-49 weeks	44,543	12.2	12.4
1-39 weeks	77,260	21.2	20.7
Unemployed Sometime During 1979	61,616	16.9	18.0
Average Weeks Unemployed	14.5	-	(14.5)
Female	266,674	100.0	100.0
Worked in 1979	259,258	97.2	97.6
Usually worked 35+ hours/week	181,558	68.1	67.5
50-52 weeks	125,324	47.0	49.6
40-49 weeks	32,658	12.3	14.2
1-39 weeks	101,276	38.0	33.8
Unemployed Sometime During 1979	53,554	20.1	19.7
Average Weeks Unemployed	13.6	-	(13.5)
Male and Female Unemployed Sometime During 1979	115,170	100.0	100.0
15 weeks or more	39,390	34.2	34.8

Of those working in 1979 nearly two-thirds of the men, but less than half the women had year-round jobs. While working most men, but only two-thirds of the women had full-time weekly jobs (35 hours or more). One in six men and one in five women was unemployed sometime during the year. Unemployment exceeded 15 weeks for a third of these individuals.

Table Source: 1980 Census Provisional Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing, table P-3.

IV

RECENT TRENDS IN NEW MEXICO UNEMPLOYMENT

New Mexico continued to have a high level of unemployment (42,000) and unemployment rate (7.3%) in 1981. The situation has improved very little since 1980 when the number of unemployed was the same (42,000) and the unemployment rate was 7.5 percent. The entire Civilian Labor Force growth of 15,000 was among the employed who numbered some 533,000.

1981 LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
January	559,117	514,596	44,521	8.0
February	561,693	518,025	43,668	7.8
March	568,090	523,632	44,458	7.8
April	571,482	530,936	40,546	7.1
May	577,957	537,046	40,911	7.1
June	585,625	540,171	45,454	7.8
July	580,720	539,488	41,232	7.1
August	578,549	539,510	39,039	6.7
September	581,661	541,932	39,729	6.8
October	584,277	542,274	42,003	7.2
November	576,957	535,366	41,591	7.2
December	573,870	533,024	40,846	7.1
Annual Average	575,000	533,000	42,000	7.3

Unemployment was concentrated in the north-central part of the state. These counties were: Mora 31.4%, Rio Arriba 18.3%, Taos 14.3%, San Miguel 10.6%, and Guadalupe 10.5%. These counties perennially have the highest unemployment rates. Other counties having an unemployment rate of 10 percent or greater were: Catron 12.7%, McKinley 10.2% and Valencia 10.0%. McKinley and Valencia counties have been affected by layoffs in the uranium mining industry.

Unemployment is expected to decline from an expected 7.5% in calendar year 1982 to 6.9% in calendar year 1983 according to a University of New Mexico economic forecasting model.

RECENT TRENDS IN THE ALBUQUERQUE SMSA UNEMPLOYMENT

Albuquerque's unemployment rate declined from 7.8 percent in 1980 to 7.4 percent in 1981. The Civilian Labor Force grew by 2,400 or an increase of 1.1 percent. Employment increased by 2,900 or 1.5 percent. Unemployment declined by about 600 for a 3.4 percent drop.

Over the last two years, 1979 to 1981, the annual average number of unemployed increased by 21.3 percent, from nearly 13,000 in 1979 to some 15,800 in 1981. Concurrently, the Civilian Labor Force increased by only 1.8 percent, from 208,000 in 1979 to nearly 212,000 in 1981. Employment increased during this time period by only one-half percent from 195,000 in 1979 to 196,000 in 1981.

1981 LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
January	209,132	192,114	17,018	8.1
February	209,666	192,868	16,798	8.0
March	209,158	192,632	16,526	7.9
April	212,055	197;048	15,007	7.1
May	212,460	197,707	14,753	6.9
June	214,810	198,419	16,391	7.6
July	213,171	197,740	15,431	7.2
August	213,095	198,080	15,015	7.0
September	214,270	198,578	15,692	7.3
October	212,458	196,780	15,678	7.4
November	210,967	195,354	15,613	7.4
December	210,211	195,185	15,026	7.1
Annual Average	211,788	196,042	15,746	7.4

Unemployment is expected to decline from an expected 7.5% in calendar year 1982 to 7.1 in calendar year 1983 according to a University of New Mexico economic forecasting model.

RECENT TRENDS IN THE LAS CRUCES SMSA UNEMPLOYMENT

The number of persons unemployed in the Las Cruces SMSA decreased from 2,823 in 1980 to 2,761 in 1981; a decrease of 2.2 percent. Concurrently, the unemployment rate decreased from 8.2 percent in 1980 to 7.8 percent in 1981.

Between 1980 and 1981, the Civilian Labor Force increased by 3.1 percent from 34,349 in 1980 to 35,414 in 1981. Employment rose from 31,526 in 1980 to 32,653 in 1981, an increase of 3.6 percent.

Over the last two years, 1979 to 1981, the annual average number of unemployed increased by 17.9 percent, from 2,342 in 1970 to 2,761 in 1981. During the same time period (1979 - 1981) the Civilian Labor Force increased by only 2.5 percent, from 34,555 in 1979 to 35,414 in 1981. Employment increased during this time period by 1.4 percent from 32,213 in 1979 to 32,653 in 1981.

1981 LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
January	33,993	31,029	2,964	8.7
February	34,570	31,843	2,727	7.9
March	34,916	32,051	2,865	8.2
April	35,423	32,631	2,792	7.9
May	36,879	33,747	3,132	8.5
June	35,901	32,736	3,165	8.8
July	34,517	31,663	2,854	8.3
August	34,183	31,702	2,481	7.3
September	35,102	32,658	2,444	7.0
October	37,213	34,487	2,726	7.3
November	35,804	33,314	2,490	7.0
December	36,465	33,978	2,487	6.8
Annual Average	35,414	32,653	2,761	7.8

CHARACTERISTICS OF NEW AND RENEWAL APPLICANTS IN NEW MEXICO ALBUQUERQUE AND LAS CRUCES SMSA'S, FISCAL YEAR AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1981

The types of services required by the unemployed varies by age, sex, educational qualifications, race, etc. Precise information concerning many of these characteristics of the unemployed are not available. Presented below are the characteristics of new and renewal applicants registered at Employment Security Department offices between October and December 1981. These applicants make up a very large number of the total unemployed.

	New Mexico	Albuquerque SMSA	Las Cruces SMSA
Age	100%	100%	100%
15 and under	1%	1%	*
16-19	14%	14%	14%
20-21	11%	10%	12%
22-39	54%	56%	54%
40-54	14%	13%	14%
55 and over	7%	7%	5%
Sex	100%	100%	100%
Male	60%	60%	57%
Female	40%	40%	43%
			*
Highest School Grade	100%	100%	100%
0-7	6%	4%	14%
8-11	28%	25%	24%
12	47%	49%	41%
over 12	19%	23%	20%
Veteran	16%	17%	13%
Handicapped	4%	4%	5%
Economically Disadvantaged	24%	24%	23%
Welfare	3%	4%	6%
Occupation **	100%	100%	100%
Professional, Technical and Managerial	11%	13%	9%
Clerical	17%	18%	19%
Sales	4%	4%	4%
Service	16%	16%	16%
Agricultural, Fishery and Forestry	2%	1%	5%
Processing	1%	1%	4%
Machine Trades	5%	5%	4%
Benchwork	4%	5%	4%
Structural Work	19%	16%	15%
Miscellaneous	10%	10%	9%
Entry level total	10%	9%	11%

* Less than one-half percent
** Active File

Source: ESARS Table 06 and 96, 12-31-81.

V

EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK BY INDUSTRY

Mining - Major weaknesses appeared in several New Mexico mining areas during 1981 and early 1982. While the longterm outlook appears favorable for most sectors, problems are likely to continue during much of fiscal year 1983.

The recession has reduced copper needs for housing, autos and other products. As a result Kennecott, Phelps Dodge and Sharon Steel have announced layoffs totaling 1,500 workers. Recalls could come slowly as the national economy improves.

Problems in agriculture have lessened fertilizer demand, leading to layoffs in the potash industry of several hundred employees. Some companies, however, are still considering long-term expansion possibilities.

With the interest in nuclear power declining, the New Mexico uranium industry has collapsed. Several thousand employees have already been laid-off, with newly announced shut-downs still occurring. Some analysts do not see a turnaround until the end of the decade, at best.

Molycorp near Taos still plans to open a new mine with an additional 250 workers in 1983. However, there has been less of a demand for molybdenum in recent months.

Coal mining in the northwest still continues strong with plans for several new mines. Carbon Coal will open a facility near Gallup with 50 employees.

Oil and gas exploration and production has been booming, with nearly 5,000 new jobs added since the beginning of 1980. While high prices are declining, the sector should still remain strong. Activity is particularly heavy near Roswell with Halliburton and Western planning to open new service centers with 350 employees.

Construction - Employment continued to decline during 1981 with home building at a virtual standstill due to extremely high interest rates. Possible moderation of mortgage rates could lead to some recovery in housing during fiscal year 1983. The heavy construction sector is in better shape and a number of large commercial and government projects will be underway.

A $14 million subdivision is planned for Hobbs. Major interstate highway work, including multi-million dollar projects near Santa Fe and Milan, have been contracted. Three hundred to 500 construction workers could be at the WIPP site near Carlsbad during the year. Large office buildings and hospitals are planned for Albuquerque. Large scale school improvement areas include Portales, Silver City and Las Vegas. Twenty-three million dollars of work is planned next year for anti-pollution refinements at the Four Corners Power Plant.

Manufacturing - There have been job losses in almost all manufacturing sectors over the last year with lumber products suffering the worst. Some shift workers, especially in apparel, are working shorter hours. Improvement is closely tied to a national recovery.

Several large electronic companies plan very large operations in Albuquerque, with increased hiring as the economy improves. Sperry has announced the most definite plans with an additional 400-600 workers next year. Signetics, Intel, Honeywell and Motorola all have extensive plans with the first two building large plants. A fiberboard manufacturing plant employing 200 is planned for Las Vegas. Several companies are opening in Santa Teresa industrial park near Las Cruces.

Transportation and Utilities - Consolidation of communication facilities and decline in rail transport have resulted in net losses in this industry. Improvement is likely next year.

Santa Fe Railroad laid off one hundred seventy-five in its Albuquerque shop facility in early 1982, but announced a partial recall for late in the year. Future plans are based on traffic patterns. Mountain Bell continued to reduce operations in smaller cities with centralization into Albuquerque. Public Service Company of New Mexico will employ 850 at its San Juan Generating Station with the completed fourth unit.

Finance, Insurance and Real Estate - Employment gains in recent months have been concentrated in the banking sector with several hundred new employees. Such gains are likely to continue. Increases in the workforce at savings and loan companies, realtors, and other financial sectors are based largely on declines in interest rates.

Trade - More jobs have been added in retail and wholesale trade than in any other industry during the last year. Over half of these workers were in eating and drinking places. The only trade sub-sector to decline was automobile dealers and service stations.

Expectations of an improving economy with tax reductions and less inflation during fiscal year 1983 should result in higher consumer spending, favorably affecting trade. Three large new shopping malls scheduled to be operational during the year are Mesilla Valley at Las Cruces, Animas in Farmington and White Sands at Alamogordo. The first two will be the third and fourth largest shopping centers in New Mexico.

Services - Employment gains totaled less than 3% in this normally fast growing sector during 1982. Moderate increases occurred in lodging, health and business services. Offsetting these were losses in social services and membership organizations, due primarily to lesser governmental funding.

A similar pattern is likely to occur during FY 1983. Employment in health fields should continue to increase significantly with hospitals planned for Albuquerque on the West Mesa (St. Joseph's) and Northeast Heights (Presbyterian - 100 employees), and at Silver City. New nursing homes include a seventy employee at Truth or Consequences, 64-bed at Carlsbad, and conversion of the old St. Vincent's Hospital at Santa Fe. Adding to lodging will be the new 400 worker Marriott in Albuquerque and a Hilton at Las Cruces. A favorable tourist year is expected with gasoline prices down. A generally improving economy will benefit many business services. However, continuing tight government budgets will limit expansion in social services and the large federally funded research and development laboratory sub-sector of business services.

Government - Government remains the largest employment sector in New Mexico with over 100,000 employees and more than 25% of total nonfarm jobs. Growth has been slow with only a 500 worker increase in 1982.

Only moderate growth is expected during FY 1983. Federal employment will continue to decline in line with budgetary and personnel policies. Perhaps faring the best will be defense related agencies such as Kirtland Air Force Base and the 8,000 worker White Sands Missile Range. But Los Alamos National Laboratory announced recently a 300 job reduction. State government revenues appear adequate to support increased employment necessary for population and services increases. Two new prisons with 270-300 workers each will be built near Grants and Las Cruces. Increased tax revenues for some local governments will, as in state government, provide resources for necessary hiring.

Agriculture - Crop production values in New Mexico during 1981 was little changed from 1980. Total value was about $300 million from 1,378,000 acres. Prices of all products were down. Crops with the most acres harvested were wheat, sorghum grain, alfalfa, and cotton. Value was highest for hay and alfalfa ($104 million), cotton ($38 million), wheat ($33 million) and sorghum grain ($30 million).

At the beginning of 1982 there was an estimated 1,500,000 head of cattle in New Mexico, up slightly from 1981. Sheep, at 615,000 head, was down from the previous year.

New Mexico farmers and ranchers are suffering from the national agricultural problems of high interest rates, costly equipment and supplies and low production prices. As many as half of the agricultural workers may be holding secondary off-farm jobs according to one estimate. The United State Department of Agriculture estimated farm workers in the state off nearly 20% in early 1981 compared to the same period a year previous. Average wage for hired help was $3.45/hour plus fringe benefits.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1970-1980

New Mexico

New Mexico nonagricultural employment increased by nearly forty-seven thousand or 11.3 percent from 1977 to 1980. Mining jumped from 5.6 percent of total nonagricultural employment in 1977 to 6.4 percent in 1980. Services employment increased by one-half percent to over ninety thousand employees. Government expanded slightly as a portion of nonagricultural employment from 26.7 percent in 1977 to 26.9 percent in 1980. Government and Services together employed about two hundred sixteen thousand or almost half of nonagricultural employment in 1980.

Construction employment dropped from 7.4 percent of nonagricultural employment in 1977 to 6.5 percent in 1980. Although Manufacturing employment increased from about thirty-two to thirty-four thousand between 1977 and 1980, its share of total nonagricultural employment decreased from 7.8 to 7.4 percent. Similarly, Trade employment increased by 7,600, but declined from 23 percent to 22.3 percent of total nonagricultural employment.

Albuquerque SMSA

Albuquerque SMSA nonagricultural employment increased by more than twenty-one thousand or 12.9 percent from 1977 to 1980. Services added 6,500 employees and moved from 22.5 percent of nonagricultural employment in 1977 to 23.4 percent in 1980. Government employment expanded by nearly five thousand, and remained steady at about twenty-three percent of nonagricultural employment.

Wholesale and Retail Trade employment increased by more than four thousand but decreased as a percentage of nonagricultural employment. Similarly, Manufacturing gained 1,600 employees but declined slightly as a percentage of nonagricultural employment. Construction employment remained steady, but dropped from 7.5 percent to 6.7 percent of nonagricultural employment.

Las Cruces SMSA

Las Cruces SMSA nonagricultural employment increased by 2,700 or 10 percent from 1977 to 1980. Manufacturing added 500 employees and increased from 7.8 percent to 8.8 percent of nonagricultural employment. Government employment jumped from 11,900 to 13,400 and made up a very large 45.3 percent of nonagricultural employment in 1980. Services percentage of nonagricultural employment increased from 13.0 to 13.5.

Wholesale and Retail Trade employment remained at 5,400, but dropped from about twenty to eighteen percent of total Las Cruces nonagricultural employment. Construction was reduced from about 7 to 6 percent of nonagricultural employment. Las Cruces lost employment in Transportation and Public Utilities, compared to gains in Albuquerque and New Mexico.

NEW MEXICO

Nonagricultural Employment by Industry 1977-1980

	New Mexico				Albuquerque SMSA				Las Cruces SMSA			
	Number		Percent		Number		Percent		Number		Percent	
	1977	1980	1977	1980	1977	1980	1977	1980	1977	1980	1977	1980
Total	415.4	462.3	100.0	100.0	164.9	186.1	100.0	100.0	26.9	29.6	100.0	100.0
Mining	23.4	29.5	5.6	6.4	*	*			*	*		
Construction	30.7	30.2	7.4	6.5	12.4	12.4	7.5	6.7	1.9	1.8	7.1	6.1
Manufacturing	32.2	34.3	7.8	7.4	16.4	18.0	9.9	9.7	2.1	2.6	7.8	8.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	24.6	28.4	5.9	6.1	9.2	11.6	5.6	6.2	1.2	1.1	4.5	3.7
Trade	95.5	103.1	23.6	23.3	42.6	46.7	25.8	25.1	5.4	5.4	20.1	18.2
FIRE	18.3	21.0	4.4	4.5	9.3	10.9	5.6	5.9	.9	1.2	3.3	4.1
Services	79.7	91.3	19.2	19.7	37.1	43.6	22.5	23.4	3.5	4.0	13.0	13.5
Government	111.0	124.5	26.7	26.9	38.0	42.9	23.0	23.1	11.9	13.4	44.2	45.3

Nonagricultural Employment Numbers in thousands.

* disclosure, included in Services, if any.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION, 1981
UNITED STATES, NEW MEXICO, ALBUQUERQUE SMSA, AND LAS CRUCES SMSA

	UNITED STATES 1/		NEW MEXICO		ALBUQUERQUE SMSA		LAS CRUCES SMSA	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Civilian Labor Force	108,670,000	100.0	575,000	100.0	211,958	100.0	35,414	100.0
Employment	100,397,000	92.4	533,000	92.7	196,206	92.6	32,653	92.2
Unemployment	8,273,000	7.6	42,000	7.3	15,752	7.4	2,761	7.8
Unemployment Rate	7.6	-	7.3	-	7.4	-	7.8	-
Total Nonag. Wage & Salary Emp. (Jobs)	91,543,000	100.0	475,300	100.0	188,900	100.0	29,900	100.0
Mining	1,104,000	1.2	31,300	6.6	*	-	*	-
Metal	101,800	0.1	9,600	2.0	*	-	*	-
Coal and Nonmetallic	344,000	0.4	5,500	1.2	*	-	*	-
Oil and Gas	657,200	0.7	16,100	3.4	*	-	*	-
Contract Construction	4,307,000	4.7	33,000	6.9	12,000	6.4	1,750	5.9
Manufacturing	20,261,000	22.1	34,100	7.2	17,700	9.4	2,650	8.9
Durable Goods	12,135,000	13.3	20,800	4.4	12,200	6.5	*	-
Lumber and Wood Products	679,300	0.7	2,600	0.5	*	-	*	-
Electric Machinery	2,133,900	2.3	3,400	0.7	*	-	*	-
Transportation Equipment	1,837,800	2.0	3,700	0.8	*	-	*	-
Other Durable Goods	7,484,800	8.2	11,100	2.3	*	-	*	-
Nondurable Goods	8,125,000	8.9	13,200	2.8	5,500	2.9	*	-
Food and Kindred Products	1,684,100	1.8	4,100	0.9	*	-	*	-
Apparel and Textiles	2,095,200	2.3	3,500	0.7	*	-	*	-
Other Nondurable Goods	4,345,700	4.7	5,600	1.2	*	-	*	-
Transportation & Public Utilities	5,151,000	5.6	29,000	6.1	11,800	6.2	1,175	3.9
Transportation	2,915,200	3.2	12,200	2.6	5,500	2.9	525	1.8
Communication	1,367,800	1.5	7,400	1.6	4,100	2.2	650	2.2
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	867,700	0.9	9,400	2.0	2,300	1.2	*	-
Wholesale & Retail Trade	20,737,000	22.7	106,600	22.4	47,900	25.4	5,475	18.3
Wholesale Trade	5,343,000	5.8	22,700	4.8	13,300	7.0	925	3.1
Durable Goods	3,176,000	3.5	13,700	2.9	8,800	4.7	*	-
Nondurable Goods	2,167,000	2.4	9,000	1.9	4,400	2.3	*	-
Retail Trade	15,395,000	16.8	83,900	17.7	34,600	18.3	4,550	15.2
General Merchandise Store	2,268,300	2.5	10,700	2.3	4,100	2.2	700	2.3
Food Stores	2,456,900	2.7	12,000	2.5	4,000	2.1	600	2.0
Auto Dlrs & Service Stations	1,674,500	1.8	11,900	2.5	4,300	2.3	725	2.4
Eating & Drinking Places	4,833,200	5.3	28,300	6.0	12,600	6.7	1,575	5.3
Other Retail Trade	4,162,100	4.5	21,000	4.4	9,700	5.1	950	3.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	5,331,000	5.8	21,500	4.5	10,900	5.8	1,225	4.1
Banking	1,624,200	1.8	7,400	1.6	2,900	1.5	*	-
Insurance	1,704,700	1.9	5,400	1.1	3,400	1.8	*	-
Other Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	2,002,100	2.2	8,700	1.8	4,700	2.5	*	-
Services	18,598,000	20.3	94,300	19.8	45,500	24.1	4,100	13.7
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	1,102,500	1.2	10,100	2.1	2,700	1.4	650	2.2
Personal Services	893,600	1.0	4,600	1.0	*	-	*	-
Business Services	3,307,900	3.6	20,300	4.3	*	-	725	2.4
Health Services	5,534,500	6.0	22,100	4.6	10,500	5.6	700	2.3
Social Services	1,183,100	1.3	8,900	1.9	2,600	1.4	375	1.3
Membership Organizations	1,583,500	1.7	5,000	1.1	1,600	0.8	*	-
Other Services	4,992,900	5.5	23,200	4.9	28,000	14.8	1,650	5.5
Government	16,054,000	17.5	125,500	26.4	42,900	22.7	13,525	45.2
Federal	2,772,000	3.0	29,600	6.2	12,700	6.7	4,250	14.2
State	3,562,500	3.9	44,100	9.3	12,000	6.4	5,100	17.1
Local	9,719,100	10.6	51,900	10.9	18,300	9.7	4,175	14.0

1/ Source: Employment and Earnings, March 1982; Sum may not add to total due to rounding.

* Disclosure

NEW MEXICO NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
1980 AND 1981

	1980	1981	Change 1980-1981 Number	Percent
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY	465,400	475,300	10,100	2.2
MINING	29,400	31,300	1,900	6.5
Metal Mining	10,700	9,600	- 1,100	-10.3
Coal and Nonmetallic Mining	5,300	5,500	200	3.8
Oil and Gas Extraction	13,400	16,100	2,700	20.1
CONSTRUCTION	32,000	33,000	1,000	3.1
MANUFACTURING	34,400	34,100	- 300	- 0.9
Durable Goods	20,500	20,800	300	1.5
Lumber and Wood Products	2,600	2,600	0	0
Electronic Equipment	3,500	3,400	- 100	- 2.9
Transportation Equipment	3,900	3,700	- 200	- 5.1
Other Durable Goods	10,500	11,100	600	5.7
Nondurable Goods	13,800	13,200	- 600	- 4.3
Food and Kindred Products	4,600	4,100	- 500	-10.9
Textiles and Apparel	3,800	3,500	- 300	- 7.9
Other Nondurable Goods	5,500	5,600	100	1.8
TRADE	103,400	106,600	3,200	3.1
Wholesale Trade	21,400	22,700	1,300	6.1
Durable Goods	12,900	13,700	800	6.2
Nondurable Goods	8,500	9,000	500	5.9
Retail Trade	82,000	83,900	1,900	2.3
General Merchandise Stores	10,700	10,700	0	0
Food Stores	11,600	12,000	400	3.4
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	12,600	11,900	- 700	- 5.6
Eating and Drinking Places	26,500	28,300	1,800	6.5
Other Retail Trade	20,700	21,000	300	1.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	21,100	21,500	400	1.9
Banking	7,000	7,400	400	5.7
Insurance Carriers, Agents, & Brokers	5,400	5,400	0	0
Other Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	8,600	8,700	100	1.2
SERVICES	91,800	94,300	2,500	2.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	9,700	10,100	400	4.1
Personal Services	4,600	4,600	0	0
Business Services	18,900	20,300	1,400	7.4
Health Services	20,800	22,100	1,300	6.3
Social Services	10,300	8,900	- 1,400	-13.6
Membership Organizations	5,300	5,000	- 300	- 5.7
Other Services	22,200	23,200	1,000	4.5
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	28,300	29,000	700	2.5
Railroad Transportation	3,100	3,000	- 100	- 3.2
Trucking and Warehousing	5,400	5,700	300	5.6
Other Transportation	3,500	3,500	0	0
Communication	7,500	7,400	- 100	- 1.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	8,800	9,400	600	6.8
GOVERNMENT	125,000	125,500	500	0.4
Federal	30,200	29,600	- 600	- 2.0
State	42,700	44,100	1,400	3.3
Local	52,000	51,900	- 100	- 0.2

1/ January 1981 Benchmark.
Data subject to revision.

ALBUQUERQUE SMSA NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
1980 AND 1981

	1980	1981	Change 1980-1981 Number	Change 1980-1981 Percent
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	186,900	188,900	2,000	1.1
CONSTRUCTION	13,100	12,000	-1,100	- 8.4
MANUFACTURING	17,900	17,700	- 200	- 1.1
Durable Goods	12,300	12,200	- 100	- .8
Nondurable Goods	5,600	5,500	- 100	- 1.8
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	11,600	11,800	200	1.7
Transportation	5,400	5,500	100	1.9
Communication	4,100	4,100	0	0
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	2,100	2,300	200	9.5
TRADE	46,900	47,900	1,000	2.1
Wholesale Trade	12,700	13,300	600	4.7
Durable Goods	8,500	8,800	300	3.5
Nondurable Goods	4,200	4,400	200	4.8
Retail Trade	34,200	34,600	400	1.2
General Merchandise Stores	4,400	4,100	- 300	- 6.8
Food Stores	4,000	4,000	0	0
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	4,500	4,300	- 200	- 4.4
Eating and Drinking Places	11,600	12,600	1,000	8.6
Other Retail Trade	9,700	9,700	0	0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	10,900	10,900	0	0
Banking	2,800	2,900	100	3.6
Insurance	3,300	3,400	100	3.0
Other Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	4,800	4,700	- 100	- 2.1
SERVICES AND MISCELLANEOUS	43,600	45,500	1,900	4.4
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	2,600	2,700	100	3.8
Health Services	9,800	10,500	700	7.1
Social Services	2,700	2,600	- 100	- 3.7
Membership Organizations	1,500	1,600	100	6.7
Other Services & Mining	26,900	28,000	1,100	4.1
GOVERNMENT	43,000	42,900	- 100	- 0.2
Federal	12,800	12,700	- 100	- 0.8
State	11,400	12,000	600	5.3
Local	18,800	18,300	- 500	- 2.7

1/ Numbers are not force rounded, January 1981 benchmark.
Data subject to revision.

LAS CRUCES SMSA NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
1980 AND 1981

	1980	1981	Change 1980-1981 Number	Change 1980-1981 Percent
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	29,550	29,900	350	1.2
CONSTRUCTION	1,825	1,750	- 75	- 4.1
MANUFACTURING	2,675	2,650	- 25	- 0.9
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,150	1,175	25	2.2
Transportation	525	525	0	0.0
Communication, Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	625	650	25	4.0
TRADE	5,325	5,475	150	2.8
Wholesale Trade	825	925	100	12.1
Retail Trade	4,500	4,550	50	1.1
General Merchandise Stores	600	700	100	6.3
Food Stores	575	600	25	4.3
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	775	725	- 50	- 6.5
Eating & Drinking Places	1,525	1,575	50	3.3
Other Retail Trade	1,025	950	- 75	- 7.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,175	1,225	50	4.3
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS	4,025	4,100	75	1.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	650	650	0	0.0
Business Services	675	725	50	7.4
Health Services	650	700	50	7.7
Social Services	500	375	-125	-25.0
Other Services and Mining	1,550	1,650	100	6.5
GOVERNMENT	13,375	13,525	150	1.1
Federal	4,300	4,250	- 50	- 1.2
State	5,050	5,100	50	1.0
Local	4,025	4,175	150	3.7

Data subject to revision. Data not force rounded. January 1981 benchmark.

NEW MEXICO AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT, 1973-1980 [1/]

District and County	1973	1980	Percent Increase
NEW MEXICO	21,109	22,776	7.9
District I	810	870	7.4
McKinley	220	240	9.1
San Juan	590	630	6.8
District II	2,855	3,199	12.0
Colfax	511	542	6.1
Los Alamos	0	0	0.0
Mora	358	405	13.1
Rio Arriba	724	810	11.9
San Miguel	629	720	14.5
Santa Fe	340	377	10.9
Taos	293	345	13.3
District III	2,336	2,548	9.1
Bernalillo	594	635	6.9
Sandoval	293	325	10.9
Torrance	525	564	7.4
Valencia	924	1,024	10.8
District IV	5,258	5,574	6.0
Curry	1,204	1,257	4.4
De Baca	289	304	5.2
Guadalupe	353	392	11.0
Harding	319	338	6.0
Quay	930	978	5.2
Roosevelt	1,481	1,573	6.2
Unior	682	732	7.3
District V	1,553	1,656	6.6
Catron	296	316	6.8
Grant	344	353	2.6
Hidalgo	360	392	8.9
Luna	553	595	7.6
District VI	4,744	5,042	6.3
Chaves	1,841	1,970	7.0
Eddy	955	1,002	4.9
Lea	1,020	1,083	6.2
Lincoln	469	491	4.7
Otero	459	496	8.1
District VII	3,553	3,887	9.4
Dona Ana	2,677	2,926	9.3
Sierra	388	417	7.5
Socorro	488	544	11.5

1/ Full and part-time wage and salary employment plus farm proprietors.
Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.
Note: U. S. Agricultural for 1980 was 1,336,300.

VI

EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK BY OCCUPATION

In November 1980, the New Mexico Employment Security Department published a revised study entitled New Mexico Occupational Manpower Needs to 1985 (1979-1985), which projects specific long-term occupational outlooks for New Mexico and Albuquerque SMSA. The study is based on detailed methods and procedures, and forecasts from both national and state sources to arrive at projected 1985 occupational totals. The report contains extensive narrative and data summaries of industrial and occupational employment, and an explanation of methods, assumptions and limitations. Also included are information on job duties and traits and educational requirements.

New Mexico nonagricultural wage and salary employment was projected to grow by approximately 140,000 jobs during the early to mid 1980's, which is much faster than the national growth rate. Added to these economic growth totals will be another 88,000 job openings from replacement of the workforce from 1979 to 1985. These will occur as persons leave their jobs permanently or temporarily due to retirement, death, family responsibilities or other reasons.

Listed on the next page are selected New Mexico occupations projected to have an annual average of 100 or more job openings during the period 1979-1985. Annual job openings are derived by dividing total openings for the 1979-1985 period by 6. Openings for any specific year may be somewhat greater or smaller than the average. Nevertheless, those occupations having a larger number of openings would generally tend to offer better employment opportunities. The table shows expected job demand without estimates of available job supply applicants. An attempt at matching short-term occupational supply and demand relationships follows the table.

Occupational Employment Statistics (OES)

To improve its occupational information data base the Employment Security Department has a continuous major survey of New Mexico employers. With the financial assistance of the State Vocational Education Division, approximately 6,000 companies have been contacted and asked to complete a questionnaire identifying the numbers of their employees in each occupational skill. The data is then computer processed and arranged to provide identification of current job skills by area and industry. By use of additional statistical and economic techniques, future job needs are projected and identified for planning use by educational, training and counseling groups.

So far in the five year program the project staff has published data on government, manufacturing, construction, mining, finance, service, trade, education and utility industries. A set of revised projections incorporating this survey data have been published, showing expected job openings for over 700 occupations to 1985. A forecast of the demand for job skills to 1990 should be available in late 1982. A number of other uses of the data, such as identifying employers by occupation, are operational. Further information on this extensive project is available from the Research and Statistics Section.

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION GROUPS, 1980

	New Mexico		United States
	Number	Percent	Percent
Total Employed, 16 years & over	510,993	100.0	100.0
Administrative & Managerial	49,101	9.6	10.4
Professional	69,562	13.6	12.4
Technical	18,711	3.7	3.1
Sales	53,480	10.5	10.0
Clerical	78,862	15.4	17.1
Private Household	2,766	0.5	0.6
Service, except Private Household	68,243	13.4	12.4
Farming and Forestry	15,862	3.1	2.8
Precision Products and Crafts	81,740	16.0	12.8
Operators and Fabricators	48,611	9.5	13.8
Laborers and Helpers	24,055	4.7	4.5
Total Employed	510,993	100.0	100.0
Private Wage and Salary	338,419	66.2	75.6
Government	131,959	25.8	17.1
Self-Employed	37,620	7.4	6.8
Unpaid Family Workers	2,995	0.6	0.5

New Mexicans are fairly evenly distributed among occupational groups, in patterns similar to the national averages. Higher percentages in the precision production and crafts group is due to the many mining skills found in New Mexico. Less operators and fabricators results from the lesser amount of manufacturing in the state. A significantly higher percentage of New Mexico workers are in government employment classifications, at federal, state and local levels.

Table Source: 1980 Census Provisional Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing, table P-3.

NEW MEXICO OCCUPATIONS WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS, 1979-1985

Occupation	Annual Job Openings
All Other Managers & Officers	2,730
Sales Clerk	1,660
All Other Laborers & Unskilled Workers	1,460
Janitors, Porters & Cleaners	1,220
All Other Sales Workers	1,130
General Clerk	1,070
Kitchen Helper	1,030
Secretary	950
Waiter/Waitress	950
Cashier	790
Truck Driver	650
Supervisor, Nonworking, except Service	630
Bookkeeper, Hand	600
Helper, Trades	600
Carpenter	540
Manager, Restaurant	540
Manager, Store	450
Heavy Equipment Operator	440
All Other Semiskilled Workers	440
Assembler, Electronic	430
Stock Clerk, Warehouse	430
Mechanic, Automotive	420
Nurse Aide or Orderly	410
Nurse, Registered	410
Cook, Restaurant	380
Typist	360
Counter Attendant, Cafeteria	350
Guard	350
Food Preparation & Service Worker, Fast Food	330
Electrician	310
Teacher, Elementary	310
Accountant or Auditor	300
Delivery Driver or Route Worker	280
Maintenance Repairer, General Utility	280
Accounting Clerk	270
Welder or Flamecutter	270
Plumber or Pipefitter	260
Child Care Worker	250
Cook, Short Order	250
Electronic Technician	240
Lawyer	230
Receptionist	230
Bartender	220
Diesel Mechanic	220
Stock Clerk, Sales Floor	220
All Other Office Clerical Workers	220
Dining Room Attendant	210
Sewing Machine Operator, Regular Equipment, Garment	210
Teller	210
Nurse, Licensed Practical	200

Occupation	Annual Job Openings
Sales Agent, Real Estate	190
Teacher, Secondary	190
Keypunch Operator	180
Fuel Pump Attendant	170
Gardner or Groundskeeper	170
All Other Skilled Workers	160
Clerical Supervisor	150
Painter	150
Physician	150
Assembler, Non-electronic	130
Cook, Institutional	130
Manager, Merchandise	130
Mechanic, Maintenance	130
All Other Professional Workers	130
All Other Science Technicians	130
Teacher's Aide	130
Engineering Equipment Mechanic	120
Mining Engineer	120
Wholesaler	120
Buyer, Wholesale and Retail Trade	110
Cement Mason	110
Drafter	110
All Other Engineering Technicians	110
Sales Agent, Insurance	110
Supervisor, Nonworking Service	110
Bagger	100
Caseworker	100
Electrical Engineer	100
Machinist	100
Payroll Clerk	100
Police Officer, Patrol	100
Uranium Miner, All-round	100

ALBUQUERQUE OCCUPATIONS WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS, 1979-1985

Occupation	Annual Job Openings
All Other Managers & Officers	1,250
Sales Clerk	760
All Other Sales Workers	640
Janitors, Porters & Cleaners	570
General Clerk	540
All Other Laborers & Unskilled Workers	500
Secretary	470
Assembler, Electronic	430
Kitchen Helper	390
Waiter/Waitress	350
Cashier	290
Bookkeeper, Hand	280
Helper, Trades	230
Supervisor, Nonworking, except Service	230
Truck Driver	230
Nurse, Registered	220
Typist	210
Carpenter	200
Manager, Restaurant	200
Stock Clerk, Warehouse	200
Manager, Store	190
Electronic Technician	180
Mechanic, Automotive	170
Nurse Aide or Orderly	170
Child Care Worker	160
All Other Semiskilled Workers	160
Delivery Driver & Route Worker	150
Cook, Restaurant	140
Guard	140
Lawyer	140
Accountant or Auditor	130
Accounting Clerk	130
Counter Attendant, Cafeteria	130
Teacher, Elementary	130
All Other Office Clerical Workers	130
Food Preparation & Service Worker, Fast Food	120
Keypunch Operator	120
Receptionist	120
Heavy Equipment Operator	110
Maintenance Repairer, General Utility	110
Cook, Short Order	100
Diesel Mechanic	100
Nurse, Licensed Practical	100
Plumber or Pipefitter	100
Sales Agent, Real Estate	100
Welder or Flamecutter	100
Clerical Supervisor	90
Physician	90
Teller	90
All Other Service Workers	90

Occupation	Annual Job Openings
Bartender	80
Dining Room Attendant	80
Electrician	80
Manager, Merchandise	80
Sewing Machine Operator, Regular Equipment, Garment	80
Wholesaler	80
Assembler, Non-electronic	70
Electrical Engineer	70
Gardner or Groundskeeper	70
Postal Mail Carrier	70
Sales Agent, Insurance	70
Stock Clerk, Sales Floor	70
All Other Skilled Workers (Crafts & Kindred)	70
Teacher	70
Buyer, Wholesale & Retail Trade	60
Computer Operator	60
Cook, Institutional	60
File Clerk	60
Order Filler	60
Painter	60
All Other Professional Workers	60
Shipping/Receiving Clerk	60
Teacher's Aide	60
Caseworker	50
Cleaner, Vehicle	50
Drafter	50
Engineering Equipment Mechanic	50
Jeweler or Silversmith	50
Police Officer - Patrol	50
Supervisor, Nonworking Service	50

Short Term Job Outlook

The occupational shortage information for New Mexico and the Albuquerque and Las Cruces SMSA's shown on the following page was compiled by the New Mexico Employment Security Department for planning use by manpower agencies, schools, jobseekers, or any member of the public interested in occupational shortage information. Employment Service Area Offices throughout the state, except Albuquerque, provide a list of shortage occupations for each of their counties on a monthly basis. The occupations on the next page were taken (except for Albuquerque) from area office reports for the period January through March 1982. These reports are based on employer contacts, job orders, and general knowledge of local labor markets. For Albuquerque, about thirty-five largest area employers were contacted in April 1982 to obtain a list of "hard to fill" job skills. In addition an analysis was made of "unfilled" job orders from employers for the most recent period available.

More job shortages were reported in the southern and eastern portions of New Mexico than in other regions of the state. This includes the cities of Las Cruces, Hobbs, Lovington, Roswell, Silver City and Deming. A range of job skills are needed in those areas, especially Nurses, Cooks, Repairers/ Mechanics, Therapists and Accountants. However, overall the number of major job shortages dropped by more than forty percent from the previous year. Constriction of the job market in New Mexico is resulting in more competition for available jobs.

The information is believed to be representative of expected labor market conditions for the upcoming fiscal year 1983. In some areas coverage may not be complete due to staffing, geographic, or labor market limitations. The listed occupations should indicate some chronic shortages in New Mexico and its two SMSA's. No indication is given of experience required, number of positions available, or what particular employers may be hiring. Unforeseen economic decisions and events may affect some of the occupations listed.

A more detailed listing of shortage occupations is available from the Research and Statistics Section in a quarterly report entitled New Mexico Occupational Shortages.

MAJOR SHORTAGE OCCUPATIONS

New Mexico

Automobile Mechanic
Cook
Diesel Mechanic
Electrician
Insurance Salesperson
Nurse, LPN
Nurse, RN
Physical Therapist
Television Repairer

Albuquerque SMSA

Computer Programmer
Computer Systems Analyst
Nurse, RN
Physical Therapist
Secretary
Typist

Las Cruces SMSA

Automobile Body Repairer
Baker
Cook
Diesel Mechanic
Drafter
Electronics Technician
Insurance Salesperson
Live-in Domestic Worker
Machinist
Nurse, LPN
Nurse, RN
Secretary
Tailor
Television and Radio Repairer
Welder

VII

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE POTENTIAL JOB OPENINGS

The New Mexico Employment Security Department recently began a new data and analysis project to better identify sources of new hires entitled Employment Service Potential (ESP). This information will pinpoint industries with the most job openings for use in placement and other programs. ESP uses computer analysis of extensive employee wage records and company employment files to identify and aggregate new hires by industry. These new hires greatly exceed the number of job openings shown in the long-term occupational forecasts elsewhere in this section. This is largely because the projections do not count occupational and employer transfers or temporary labor force separations.

The table on the following page shows the number of new hires by major industry in New Mexico during fiscal year 1979. It should especially be noted that the number of new hires during the year was extremely large, (411,000), substantially exceeding the average employment of 274,000 - 294,000 for these industries. Tables with analysis Statewide and for some other areas, industry specific data, and general information about the ESP program is available from the Research and Statistics Section of the New Mexico Employment Security Department.

NEW HIRES BY INDUSTRY, FISCAL YEAR 1979 - NEW MEXICO

Industry	1979 1st Quarter Oct-Dec, 1978			1979 2nd Quarter Jan-Mar, 1979			1979 3rd Quarter Apr-Jun, 1979			1979 4th Quarter Jul-Sept, 1979			FISCAL YEAR TOTAL NEWHIRE
	Employ.	New Hires	New Hire Rate	Employ.	New Hires	New Hire Rate	Employ.	New Hires	New Hire Rate	Employ.	New Hires	New Hire Rate	
TOTAL	284731.	98608.	34.6	274402.	87437.	31.8	274589.	108926.	39.6	294229.	115956.	39.4	410927.
MINING	23119.	6503.	28.1	22707.	6206.	27.3	23102.	8113.	35.1	25298.	8518.	33.6	29340.
CONSTRUC.	31818.	17397.	54.6	27699.	16221.	58.5	29834.	21533.	72.1	32784.	20160.	61.4	75311.
HOUSING	11213.	6590.	58.7	9689.	5727.	59.1	10082.	7199.	71.4	10971.	7229.	65.8	26745.
HEAVY	7473.	4632.	61.9	6414.	4479.	69.8	7175.	5900.	82.2	7689.	5540.	72.0	20551.
TRADES	13132.	6175.	47.0	11596.	6015.	51.8	12577.	8434.	67.0	14124.	7391.	52.3	28015.
MANUFACT.	31248.	7605.	24.3	30906.	7453.	24.1	31392.	8621.	27.4	31587.	10247.	32.4	33926.
FOOD	4513.	1494.	33.1	4243.	1178.	27.7	3916.	1220.	31.1	4055.	2033.	50.1	5925.
LUMBER	2846.	650.	22.8	2617.	893.	34.1	2797.	904.	32.3	2943.	812.	27.5	3259.
PRINT.	2701.	823.	30.4	2780.	736.	26.4	2796.	719.	25.7	2888.	753.	26.0	3031.
ELEC MACH	3677.	647.	17.5	3523.	402.	11.4	3522.	415.	11.7	3519.	580.	16.4	2044.
TRANS.	2632.	364.	13.8	2779.	549.	19.7	3063.	624.	20.3	3377.	608.	18.0	2145.
TRANS & PU	23089.	4115.	17.8	20883.	3267.	15.6	18696.	4323.	23.1	21761.	4643.	21.3	16348.
WHOLESALE	18523.	4944.	26.6	18027.	4760.	26.4	17943.	5324.	29.6	18877.	5605.	29.6	20633.
DURABLE	11332.	2747.	24.2	10987.	2862.	26.0	10749.	3098.	28.8	11414.	3178.	27.8	11885.
NONDUR.	7191.	2197.	30.5	7040.	1898.	26.9	7194.	2226.	30.9	7463.	2427.	32.5	8748.
RETAIL	71027.	33402.	47.0	69817.	25517.	36.5	66289.	31773.	47.9	69286.	35936.	51.8	126628.
BUILD.	3527.	1077.	30.5	3308.	960.	29.0	3301.	1400.	42.4	3517.	1279.	36.3	4716.
DEPT.	9907.	4455.	44.9	10352.	1920.	18.5	6806.	2876.	42.2	7326.	4088.	55.8	13339.
FOOD	9535.	3321.	34.8	9302.	2693.	28.9	9451.	3164.	33.4	10514.	4013.	38.1	13191.
AUTO	11638.	4201.	36.0	11171.	4187.	37.4	11239.	4369.	38.8	11434.	4525.	39.5	17282.
APPAREL	3552.	1721.	48.4	3701.	804.	21.7	3392.	1124.	33.1	3547.	1274.	35.9	4923.
FURN.	3352.	1317.	39.2	3227.	1139.	35.2	3164.	1096.	34.6	3221.	1253.	38.9	4805.
EATING	20647.	13772.	66.7	19671.	11437.	58.1	20288.	14614.	72.0	21568.	16442.	76.2	56265.
MISC.	8869.	3538.	39.8	9085.	2377.	26.1	8648.	3130.	36.1	8159.	3062.	37.5	12107.
FINANCE	17359.	3691.	21.2	16906.	3529.	20.8	17520.	4151.	23.6	18301.	4275.	23.3	15646.
BANKING	5726.	934.	16.3	5672.	701.	12.3	5610.	932.	16.6	5637.	926.	16.4	3493.
SERVICES	68548.	20951.	30.5	67457.	20484.	30.3	69813.	25088.	35.9	76335.	26572.	34.8	93095.
LODGING	7571.	3592.	47.4	7090.	3538.	49.9	7582.	4964.	65.4	8452.	5129.	60.6	17223.
BUSINESS	16012.	5203.	32.4	16183.	4339.	26.8	16683.	5191.	31.1	15879.	5481.	34.5	20214.
HEALTH	17052.	3000.	17.5	16835.	2843.	16.8	17175.	3325.	19.3	17669.	4105.	23.2	13273.
MEM. ORG.	4273.	1146.	26.8	4235.	2004.	47.3	4681.	2205.	47.1	7019.	1726.	24.5	7081.
MISC.	4215.	1044.	24.7	4299.	1133.	26.3	4485.	1161.	25.8	4628.	1268.	27.3	4606.

Source: A Summary of ESP Results: Selected Research and Data by State, ILIR, The University of Michigan, March, 1981.

VIII

INCOME AND POVERTY

Family Earnings

New Mexico has a greater percentage of families in lower income categories when compared to the United States. New Mexico families earning up to $20,000 account for 59 percent of the total to the United States' 50 percent. Nearly 14 percent of New Mexico families are below the poverty level compared to less than 10 percent for the United States. The median income for families in New Mexico is about $17,000. The United States has a median family income of nearly $20,000.

New Mexico has a slightly higher percentage of households with earnings when compared to the United States; about 82 to 81 percent. Mean household earnings for New Mexico is about $18,000 to $20,800 for the United States. Households in New Mexico with social security income account for about 23 percent of the total compared to 26 percent for the United States. Households with public assistance income account for 8 percent of all households in both New Mexico and the United States. Mean public assistance income is some $2,200 in New Mexico compared to about $2,500 in the United States.

New Mexico Average Weekly Earnings
(3rd Quarter 1981)

Counties

Hidalgo County in the extreme southwestern corner of New Mexico has the highest average weekly earnings (382.86) of any county in the state. This is primarily due to a large copper smelting operation in the area. Other counties with average weekly earnings in excess of $300 include Grant (365.18), Cibola (354.53), San Juan (349.21), Lea (334.60), McKinley (311.99) and Eddy (303.79). All of these counties have companies involved in mining that states major energy resources; oil, natural gas, coal, and uranium. Counties with relatively little industry and low average weekly earnings include San Miguel, Catron, Mora, Guadalupe and De Baca.

Industries

Mining has the highest average weekly earnings (470.24) of major New Mexico industries. Coal mining has extremely high average weekly earnings (627.39), $120 per week more than any other industry. Transportation, Communication and Utilities, Wholesale Trade, and Contract Construction have average weekly earnings in excess of $300. The lowest average weekly earnings paid are in Agriculture (173.68) and Retail Trade (167.57). Eating and Drinking Places (Retail Trade) and Private Households (Service) show the lowest average weekly earnings.

INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN THE UNITED STATES AND NEW MEXICO, 1979

	United States		New Mexico	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
FAMILIES	58,975,810	100.0	335,462	100.0
Less than $ 5,000	4,297,235	7.3	32,828	9.8
$ 5, 000 to $ 7, 499	3,652,477	6.2	25,991	7.7
$ 7, 500 to $ 9, 999	4,112,637	7.0	28,185	8.4
$10,000 to $14,999	8,651,779	14.7	56,406	16.8
$15,000 to $19,999	8,930,918	15.1	54,237	16.2
$20,000 to $24,999	8,413,980	14.3	44,105	13.1
$25,000 to $34,999	11,325,422	19.2	53,380	15.9
$35,000 to $49,999	6,260,836	10.6	27,559	8.2
$50,000 or more	3,330,526	5.6	12,771	3.8
Median (Dollars)	19,908	-	17,151	-
Mean (Dollars)	23,177	-	20,022	-
Families below poverty level	5,646,520	9.6	46,396	13.8
HOUSEHOLDS	80,433,749	100.0	444,185	100.0
With Earnings	65,358,750	81.3	364,964	82.2
Mean Earnings (Dollars)	20,773	-	18,018	-
With Social Security Income	20,868,736	25.9	103,145	23.2
Mean SSI Income (Dollars)	4,094	-	3,854	-
With Public Assistance Income (Dollars)	6,527,299	8.1	35,734	8.0
Mean Public Assistance Income (Dollars)	2,540	-	2,223	-

Note: Data are estimates based on a sample.

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1980.

NEW MEXICO 3RD QUARTER 1980-81 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, BY INDUSTRY

	1981	1980	Percent Change 1980-81
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES (Exc. Government)	273.21	245.42	11.3
Agriculture-Forestry-Fishing	173.68	155.14	12.0
Production	182.95	154.13	18.7
Livestock	201.58	184.41	9.3
Services	139.73	129.59	7.1
Forestry	218.84	184.82	18.4
Mining	470.24	415.47	13.2
Metal	504.57	440.23	14.6
Coal	627.39	527.34	19.0
Oil and Gas	438.87	390.73	12.3
Nonmetallic (except fuel)	441.27	415.47	6.2
Contract Construction	307.64	280.20	9.8
Building	274.19	271.94	0.8
Heavy	362.45	327.06	10.8
Special Trades	293.13	260.28	12.6
Manufacturing	282.24	255.40	10.5
Durable Goods			
Lumber and Wood	253.82	231.65	9.6
Furniture and Fixtures	184.92	162.64	13.7
Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete	311.93	277.16	12.5
Primary Metal	503.08	414.61	21.3
Fabricated Metal	291.11	265.06	9.8
Machinery (except elec.)	296.55	289.86	2.3
Mach. Elec. & Electronic	297.51	257.44	15.6
Transportation Equipment	351.42	323.21	8.7
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	319.30	281.18	13.6
Miscellaneous	198.00	191.40	3.4
Nondurable Goods			
Food	240.80	233.75	3.0
Apparel	160.91	151.71	6.1
Paper	204.22	179.53	13.8
Printing and Publishing	232.99	214.25	8.7
Chemicals	364.87	351.74	3.7
Petroleum Refining	482.72	413.98	16.6
Rubber and Plastics	194.83	189.20	3.0
Leather	211.28	174.94	20.8
Transportation, Comm. and Utilities	398.34	349.39	14.0
Passenger	191.97	187.36	2.5
Motor Freight and Warehousing	401.14	363.91	10.2
Air	329.48	309.96	6.3
Pipe Line (except Natural Gas)	505.45	426.43	18.5
Transportation Service	188.65	166.81	13.1
Communication	403.45	335.69	20.2
Electric, Gas and Sanitary	436.48	385.58	13.2

Source: Covered Employment and Wages, Quarterly Reports.
New Mexico Employment Security Department

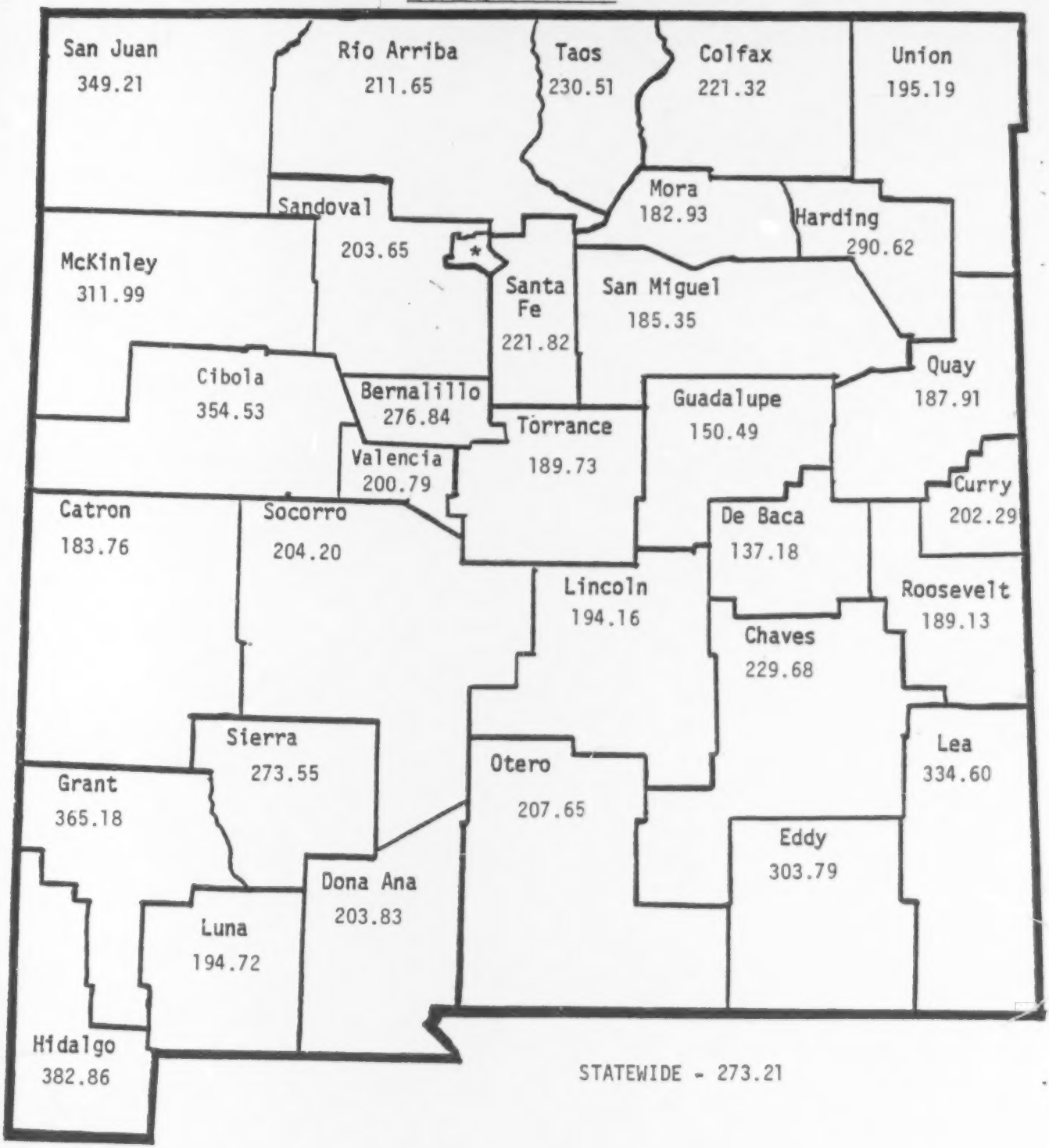
NEW MEXICO 3RD QUARTER 1980-81 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, BY INDUSTRY (Cont'd)

	1981	1980	Percent Change 1980-81
Wholesale and Retail Trade			
Wholesale Trade	320.48	292.33	9.6
Durable Goods	338.53	305.66	10.8
Nondurable Goods	292.86	272.34	7.5
Retail Trade	167.57	155.94	7.5
Bldg. Mat. & Mob. Home Dlrs.	214.01	209.76	2.0
General Merchandise	164.12	151.18	8.6
Food Stores	220.82	206.91	6.7
Auto Dlrs. & Service Stas.	245.11	224.56	9.2
Apparel and Accessory	139.52	128.21	8.8
Furniture, Furnishing & Equip.	209.62	199.08	5.3
Eating and Drinking	106.51	97.49	9.3
Miscellaneous	166.42	150.38	10.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	246.68	229.81	7.3
Banking	232.25	213.28	8.9
Credit Agencies	252.09	233.43	8.0
Security Dealers	455.45	509.48	-10.6
Insurance Carriers	312.81	290.33	7.7
Insurance Agents	268.70	248.67	8.1
Real Estate	195.35	182.35	
Holding Companies	347.38	326.93	7.1
Services	251.45	224.16	12.2
Lodging Places	123.75	115.07	7.5
Personal	140.40	129.02	8.8
Business	350.39	315.00	11.2
Automotive Repair	216.73	196.25	10.4
Miscellaneous Repair	244.37	229.90	6.3
Motion Picture	111.41	95.60	16.5
Amusements and Recreation	144.95	137.69	5.3
Health	279.30	245.42	13.8
Legal	363.98	315.34	15.4
Education	191.25	173.75	10.1
Social	167.02	156.37	6.8
Museums, Arts and Zoo	137.72	120.17	14.6
Membership Organizations	151.17	146.69	3.1
Private Household	102.81	96.54	6.5
Miscellaneous	347.31	317.02	9.6
Government	295.83	270.81	9.2
Federal	384.70	355.01	8.4
State	289.92	271.19	6.9
Local	237.24	210.79	12.5

Source: Covered Employment and Wages, Quarterly Reports.
New Mexico Employment Security Department

NEW MEXICO AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS BY COUNTY

THIRD QUARTER 1981



* Los Alamos
282.32

Source: Covered Employment and Wages
New Mexico Employment Security Department

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

A major indicator of economic well-being is income. Personal income is the income of the residents of an area received from business, government, and households. It includes wages and salaries, employer contributions and fringe benefits, self-employed income, rent, royalties, dividends, interest, and governmental transfer payment. Deductions are made for social security and a few other social insurance program contributions. Per capita income is the total personal income divided by the number of residents in the area. It shows the average amount of income going to each person.

New Mexico is one of the lowest per capita income states; ranking 37th in 1980. As shown, the state compares poorly with most of the surrounding Western and Rocky Mountain States. New Mexico Per Capita Personal Income grew by 48.4 percent from 1976-1980, less than the United State's 49.4 percent rate, and much less than the Southwest Region's 56.7 percent rate. The Southwest Region includes New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma and Texas.

Within the State, there is a large difference in per capita income levels, ranging from nearly $14,000 in Los Alamos County with a major government scientific laboratory to about $4,500 in Mora County, with a lack of industry and jobs. Some of the mining counties such as Eddy, Lea and San Juan have above average incomes, as well as government based Santa Fe County and industrialized Bernalillo County.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (DOLLARS)
BY SELECTED REGIONS AND STATES, 1976-1980 1/

	1980	1976	Percent Increase 1976-1980
United States	9,521	6,374	49.4
Far West Region	10,713	7,065	51.6
Southwest Region	9,284	5,925	56.7
Rocky Mountain Region	9,095	6,048	50.4
Southeast Region	8,111	5,443	49.0
Wyoming	10,898	6,785	60.6
Colorado	10,025	6,500	54.2
Texas	9,545	6,074	57.1
Oklahoma	9,116	5,685	60.4
Arizona	8,791	5,723	53.6
Montana	8,536	5,769	48.0
Idaho	8,056	5,673	42.0
NEW MEXICO	7,841	5,282	48.4
Utah	7,649	5,306	44.2

1/ Revised data reflect the 1980 national benchmark

Source: Table 2, Regional Economic Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis, August 1981.

NEW MEXICO

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME BY SMSA AND COUNTY, 1980

	Per Capita Personal Income
NEW MEXICO	$7,878
SMSA'S	
Albuquerque	8,669
Las Cruces	6,328
COUNTIES	
Bernalillo	8,943
Catron	5,171
Chaves	8,007
Colfax	7,650
Curry	8,050
De Baca	8,019
Dona Ana	6,328
Eddy	8,169
Grant	7,477
Guadalupe	5,691
Harding	7,088
Hidalgo	7,848
Lea	9,686
Lincoln	7,653
Los Alamos	13,926
Luna	6,985
McKinley	6,032
Mora	4,473
Otero	6,920
Quay	7,462
Rio Arriba	5,588
Roosevelt	7,591
Sandoval	4,835
San Juan	8,301
San Miguel	4,894
Santa Fe	8,233
Sierra	7,231
Socorro	5,366
Taos	6,126
Torrance	6,016
Union	9,813
Valencia	6,857

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1980.

NUMBER OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES AND PERSONS BY PLANNING DISTRICT, COUNTY, AND SELECTED PROGRAMS
OCTOBER 1981

District and County	Aid to Families with Dependent Children 1/	Financial Assistance 2/	Food Stamp Recipients 3/
NEW MEXICO	19,111	56,329	216,455
District I	2,860	8,239	34,253
McKinley	1,655	4,759	21,032
San Juan	1,205	3,480	13,221
District II	2,984	8,376	37,001
Colfax	197	575	1,988
Los Alamos	19	42	*
Mora	130	370	1,687
Rio Arriba	667	1,804	10,401
San Miguel	688	2,034	7,200
Santa Fe	874	2,440	10,339
Taos	409	1,111	5,386
District III	7,655	22,580	75,616
Bernalillo	6,187	18,395	56,805
Cibola	373	1,053	4,049
Sandoval	507	1,457	8,291
Torrance	134	366	2,063
Valencia	454	1,309	4,408
District IV	1,288	3,987	14,022
Curry	673	2,162	6,683
De Baca	19	58	366
Guadalupe	117	334	1,395
Harding	4	11	179
Quay	158	427	1,652
Roosevelt	266	854	3,197
Union	51	141	550
District V	651	1,983	8,041
Catron	20	52	367
Grant	331	1,011	3,253
Hidalgo	95	320	1,051
Luna	205	600	3,370
District VI	2,133	6,355	25,362
Chaves	715	2,123	8,596
Eddy	432	1,246	4,646
Lea	475	1,509	5,143
Lincoln	89	259	1,023
Otero	422	1,218	5,954
District VII	1,540	4,809	22,160
Dona Ana	1,164	3,662	16,591
Sierra	113	337	1,471
Socorro	263	810	4,098

* Included in Rio Arriba County

1/ Cases

2/ Persons

3/ Cases/Persons

Source: State of New Mexico
Human Services Department
Income Support Division,
Monthly Report, October 1981

IX

BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT OF THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

Barriers to employment are often interrelated such as lack of suitable job opportunities, inadequate education or experience, poor transportation, failing health, age, sex, lack of child care facilities, and minority group status. It may happen that an individual handicapped in one area has or will subsequently acquire other barriers which further limit his or her opportunities. The unemployed or underemployed poor who possess characteristics defining them as economically disadvantaged are often handicapped in the job market when they compete with non-disadvantaged individuals.

A major barrier to employment of the disadvantaged is the lack of job opportunities. Even though the Civilian Labor Force has increased, the number of jobs has not been sufficient to provide jobs for all who want or need employment. In addition many jobs available to disadvantaged job seekers are low-skill, low-pay, or seasonal and may not contribute enough to an employee's income to enable the family to rise above the poverty level. Agriculture continues to show decreasing numbers of new jobs. Higher living costs make working at low paying, low skilled jobs even more difficult.

The disadvantaged generally have a low educational level. Additional education or training is needed to prepare such individuals for skilled and higher-paying jobs. The number of youths who drop out of school is due in part to an environment which does not stress nor is conducive to schooling. A need to contribute to family income might also be more pressing than the thought of future employability which can block access to skilled jobs later in life.

Health or physical impairment might further disqualify the disadvantaged. This is probably more prevalent among older workers and those in minority groups as medical care may not be available to them. The physically-handicapped are thought to be incapable of performing some jobs and employers may discriminate against them in jobs for which they are fully qualified. State law now requires that all State offices be located in buildings which are accessible to the handicapped. Lack of physical accessibility to buildings may become less of a problem.

Some disadvantaged workers suffer from alcoholism or narcotics addiction which greatly decreases their employability potential. Many of the disadvantaged in the SMSA encounter transportation problems in trying to reach widely dispersed employers.

Age is frequently a handicap. The young enter a labor market where the employer has many applicants and prefers someone with experience. The older worker may find that technological change requires a need for retraining.

Family responsibilities prevent some from working. Child care facilities may be unavailable, inadequate or expensive.

X

ESTIMATES OF NEW MEXICO CETA ELIGIBLE POPULATION

The data on the following 2 pages was prepared by the University of Michigan and provided to each state by the U. S. Department of Labor for estimating the number of persons eligible for enrollment under various Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) program guidelines. The primary source of the numbers is the Current Population Survey (CPS) which is conducted each month in a total of 56,000 households nationwide. (Shown here are specially prepared results of the March 1980 CPS survey).

CETA Eligibility Criteria for Titles:

IIB & VII - The person is Economically Disadvantaged and his CETA Labor Force Status is either Unemployed, Underemployed, on In-school.

IID - Person's family received Public Assistance or person is Economically Disadvantaged and been unemployed 15 weeks or longer.

VI - Person's family received Public Assistance or has a CETA family Income less than or equal to LLSIL, and has been unemployed 10 weeks or longer.

YETP - The person is 16-21 years of age and he is economically disadvantaged and his CETA Family Income must be less than 86% of the LLSIL and the person's CETA Labor Force Status is either Unemployed, Underemployed, or In-School.

YCCIP - Person is 16-19 years of age and is CETA Unemployed Labor Force Status.

SYEP - Person is 14-21 and is Economically Disadvantaged.

Any Listed - Person is eligible for IIB, VII, IID, YETP, YCCIP, SYEP, or VI.

Any Youth - Person is eligible for YETP, YCCIP, or SYEP.

New Mexico, Persons 14 years and older

Numbers in Thousands	Civilian Noninstitutional Population	Eligible for Title								
		IIB,VII	IID	YETP	YCCIP	SYEP	VI	Any Listed	Any Youth	Other Listed
Age in Years										
Total 14 years and older	932	125	77	35	11	61	82	150	70	132
14 to 19	147	40	21	28	11	50	21	59	59	44
Total 16 years and older	883	110	70	35	11	44	74	133	53	116
16 to 21	138	33	17	35	11	44	18	53	53	36
16 to 19	97	25	14	28	11	33	14	42	42	27
22 to 44	408	37	18	-	-	-	22	40	-	40
22 to 39	342	32	15	-	-	-	18	34	-	34
40 to 44	65	6	4	-	-	-	4	6	-	6
45 to 54	119	16	12	-	-	-	13	16	-	16
55 to 64	105	7	5	-	-	-	5	7	-	7
65 and over	113	18	17	-	-	-	17	18	-	18
Sex										
Male	442	58	31	16	6	28	34	71	34	62
Female	490	68	46	19	5	33	48	80	37	70
Race-Ethnicity										
White	854	99	60	27	11	50	64	121	58	104
White, not Hispanic	487	29	12	7	6	13	13	38	17	30
Hispanic	367	70	48	20	5	37	51	84	41	74
Total minority	445	96	65	28	5	48	69	113	53	102
Economic Status										
≤ Poverty level	169	93	54	22	4	46	56	104	46	96
≤ Pov level or ≤70% LLSIL	208	106	57	27	5	55	59	119	55	109
≤70% LLSIL	204	105	57	27	5	55	59	117	55	108
>70% and ≤85% LLSIL	69	8	8	6	1	4	10	15	8	10
>100% LLSIL	602	8	8	2	5	2	8	13	7	8
Years of School Completed										
Under 9 years	170	46	35	3	1	18	36	50	18	48
9 - 11 years	173	34	18	22	7	27	20	47	34	38
12 years	317	29	18	8	3	11	20	36	12	31
13 - 15 years	140	10	4	2	1	5	4	12	6	10
16 or more years	132	5	2	-	-	-	2	5	-	5
Male Veterans										
Other veteran	103	7	3	-	-	-	4	7	-	7
Non veteran	292	47	26	16	6	28	28	60	34	51

1980 CETA Eligibility Estimates for Selected Demographic and Targeted Groups (continued) April 1981

New Mexico, Persons 14 years and older

Numbers in Thousands	Civilian Noninstitutional Population	Eligible for Title								
		IIB,VII	IID	YETP	YCCIP	SYEP	VI	Any Listed	Any Youth	Other Listed
Family Status										
Parent in 2 parent family	323	32	17	1	-	2	19	34	2	33
Other family member	451	66	42	30	9	50	43	83	59	70
Non dependant individual	114	16	6	2	1	6	7	19	7	16
Welfare Status										
Welfare	76	72	76	14	4	24	76	76	24	76
No welfare	856	53	1	21	7	37	5	74	46	56

Source: Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, University of Michigan from March 1980 Current Population Survey

TECHNICAL NOTES, DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATORY MATERIALS

The current area manpower, employment, and unemployment information in this publication was compiled from a number of on-going or special surveys or operational reports by various manpower agencies. An explanation of some of the technical terminology, and the sources of data for various items discussed in this publication is given below.

Civilian Labor Force

Civilian labor force represents the sum of the employed (exclusive of the Armed Forces), the unemployed, and persons involved in labor-management disputes. (Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are also counted in employment totals).

Unemployment

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week (the week including the twelfth of the month), who made specific efforts to find a job within the past four weeks, and who were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Monthly unemployment data included in this report are conceptually comparable with those released by the U. S. Department of Labor each month for the nation as a whole; however, they are developed on the basis of a slightly different procedure.

The national data are based on a sample of 65,000 households throughout the nation. The survey data for New Mexico statewide is usable only on an annual basis. Estimates for unemployment on a monthly basis are made using operational unemployment insurance data and estimates of workers not covered under unemployment insurance. These monthly estimates are adjusted periodically in line with the annual survey results.

Unemployed workers are counted by their place of residence. The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

Employment

Employed persons comprise 1) all those who worked during the survey week, did any work at all as paid employees, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family enterprise, and 2) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent.

In addition to nonagricultural wage and salary jobs, estimates are made for agricultural, self-employed, unpaid family, and private household workers. These are added to adjusted nonagricultural wage and salary jobs to determine total persons employment.

These employment figures are then adjusted to a labor area resident - persons - employed total by estimates for dual jobholders and commuters. Estimating procedures for all groups other than nonagricultural wage

and salary use, for the most part, non-survey methods. Total employment is adjusted periodically in line with the annual results of the New Mexico portion of the Current Population Survey (CPS) household survey.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Jobs

New Mexico nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates are developed on a current basis principally from a sample of establishments which report regularly on their employment to this office. They are adjusted periodically to correspond with virtually complete count of establishments reporting employment in accordance with unemployment insurance laws.

Nonagricultural wage and salary jobs refers only to employees on establishment payrolls during the sample week in each month (week including the twelfth) and excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestic workers, agricultural workers, and workers involved in labor-management disputes. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment figures relate to place of work of the workers and not to their place of residence. The payroll records may count a person more than once to the extent that multiple job holding exists during the payroll period. In addition, the payroll data includes incommuters who live outside the labor area, but not commuters who work outside the area. All data in this classification has been converted to the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification.

Labor Area

A labor area is a geographical area consisting of a central city community or communities in which there is a concentration of economic activity and in which workers can generally change jobs without changing their residence. Basic emphasis is on the relationship between the worker's place of residence and place of work. Each New Mexico county is considered as a separate labor area except Bernalillo and Sandoval Counties, which together make up the Albuquerque SMSA (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area) labor area, and Dona Ana County, which makes up the Las Cruces SMSA.

Economically Disadvantaged

A person who is: 1) a member of a family which receives public assistance; 2) a member of a family whose income during the previous six months on an annualized basis was such that a) the family would have qualified for public assistance or b) it does not exceed the poverty level or c) it does not exceed 70% of the lower living standard; 3) a foster child on whose behalf State or local government payments are made 4) a certain individual whose status presents significant barriers to employment.

Poverty

The poverty concept is a statistical yardstick based on the Department of Agriculture's 1961 Economy Food Plan and reflects the different consumption requirements of families in relation to their: size and

composition, sex and age of the family head, number of children under 18 years of age, and farm-nonfarm residence. It was discovered from the Department of Agriculture's 1955 Survey of Food Consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; the poverty level was, therefore, set at three times the cost of the Economy Food Plan.

POVERTY INCOME GUIDELINES, 1982

Family Size	Nonfarm Family	Farm Family
1	$ 4,680	$ 4,010
2	6,220	5,310
3	7,760	6,610
4	9,300	7,910
5	10,840	9,210
6	12,380	10,510
For each additional family member add	1,540	1,300

Lower Living Standard Income Level

The lower living standard income level is that income level (adjusted for selected SMSAs and regional metropolitan and non-metropolitan differences and family size) determined annually by the Secretary of Labor based upon the most recent lower living standard budget level issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor. Updated estimates show:

LLSIL BASED ON FAMILY OF FOUR

	70%		85%		100%	
	Metro	Non-Metro	Metro	Non-Metro	Metro	Non-Metro
Albuquerque	$10,410	-	$12,640	-	$14,870	-
Balance of NM	$10,410	$10,310	$12,640	$12,520	$14,870	$14,730

Metropolitan Areas

Metropolitan areas of 50,000 or more population are urban places as defined in either the 1970 Census of Population or subsequent census updates. All jurisdiction within the SMSA, regardless of size, are considered metropolitan areas. Title VI prime sponsors and program agents which are cities, villages, or towns are also metropolitan areas.

Non-Metropolitan and Rural Areas

Are places with less than 50,000 persons which are outside the SMSAs.

Veteran

A person who A) served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days and was discharged or released therefrom with other than a dishonorable discharge, or B) was discharged or released from active duty because of a service-connected disability.

Special Veteran

A Vietnam Era Veteran who served in the Armed Forces in Indochina or Korea, or the waters adjacent thereto, during the Vietnam Era.

Other Vietnam Era Veteran

A veteran any part of whose active military, naval, or air service was during the Vietnam Era, and who is not a Special Veteran as defined above.

Other Veteran

Veteran other than Vietnam Era Veteran.

Vietnam Era

The period of time beginning August 5, 1964, and extending through May 7, 1975. (Presidential Proclamation 4373).

Handicapped

Any person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities or a disabled or special disabled veteran.

Disabled Veteran

A person entitled to disability compensation under laws administered by the Veterans Administration and who is not classified as a Special Disabled Veteran.

Special Disabled Veteran

A veteran who is entitled to compensation under laws administered by the Veterans Administration for a disability rated at 30 percent or more, or a person who was discharged or released from active duty because of a service connected disability.

Personal Income

Personal income is the current income received by residents of an area from all source. It is measured after deduction of personal contributions for social security, government retirement, and other social insurance programs but before deductions of income and other personal taxes. It includes income received from foreign governments. It consists of wage and salary disbursements, various types of supplementary earnings termed "other labor income", proprietors' income, rental income of persons, dividends, interest, and government and business transfers.

Per Capita Income

Per capita personal income is the total personal income of residents divided by the resident population.

Welfare

Financial assistance, child care and similar services provided by a public agency without charge to its participants.